

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Creating an anticrime climate

The FBI's latest report on crime in the United States should give every American and every friend of America the deepest cause for concern. The growing incidence of crime points to a serious strain of disorder in society and calls for no less than a moral and spiritual arousal to the need for healing.

The statistics are sobering. Crime rose 18 percent in 1974. It claimed 20,000 lives and a \$2.6 billion loss of property. Especially sadening is the sharp rise in crimes committed by teen-agers: Almost one-third of those arrested for robbery, 17 percent of those charged with assault, and about 20 percent of those charged with rape were under 18.

In the wake of the FBI's latest disclosures, there are bound to be further appeals for a reexamination of the nation's system of criminal justice. Some will want better police protection, others tougher criminal laws, and still others reform of penal institutions. Much will also be said about eliminating the unemployment, poor social conditions, and racial tensions that contribute to crime.

All of this will be constructive and helpful. But, over and above the pragmatic measures that can and should be taken to combat crime, stands a greater imperative. It is to stir the nation out of moral lethargy and into a perception that crime cannot be lessened without a rejuvenation of spiritual and moral values on the part of society as a whole.

At its root, crime is a moral problem. It is in a general climate of indifference to high ethical standards that the criminal thought is given free rein. A willingness to tolerate a disobedience of rules, however minor, demoralizes the atmosphere and gives encouragement to those inclined to break the law. Even such seemingly innocuous things as taking home a box of paper clips from the

office, overestimating deductions on one's income tax, and running through a red traffic light affect the total public consciousness.

The link of law and morality is fundamental. The very inception of the nation and its political philosophy were rooted in the moral law as embodied in the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount. Surely these underlying moral principles have contributed to the country's astonishing growth and progress in 200 years.

Today, can it not be seen that the disintegration of morality in recent times — the obsession with materialism, the sexual permissiveness, the addiction to drugs, indecency, greed, dishonesty in business, and so on — have been accompanied by increased lawlessness in the streets? That the lowering of moral standards has destabilized families and left many young people rudderless and confused?

The great demand of the hour is to lift the moral tone of the nation. Encouragingly, this process of rejuvenation is already taking place as the scandals of Watergate have awakened moral sensitivities to wrongdoing in government, labor unions, and corporate life. Hardly a day goes by without some exposure of illegal conduct and a new effort to improve laws and their enforcement. This, too, is an aspect of these morally turbulent times.

It is thus to be hoped that men everywhere will not give in to a feeling of helplessness in the face of rampaging crime. They can even rise in indignation at this bald imposition on the peace and order of their lives. Above all, they can resolve to strengthen their own standards — in their personal lives, in their homes, in their public conduct — and foster that climate that will antidote criminal instincts and help keep them in check.

New winds from Vietnam

Hanoi's gestures toward the United States in recent months are most surprising. No less astonishing are Henry Kissinger's reciprocal gestures — and his statement that Washington is ready to open discussions about normalizing relations. Only a short eight months ago he was despairing about the "setback" to American foreign policy and the dire implications of the loss of South Vietnam for U.S. strategic interests in Southeast Asia.

The setback is being weathered. It even looks as if the U.S. may have opportunity, sooner than it once thought, to re-establish a presence in the region. This will not happen overnight. But it is significant that North Vietnam, which fought such a tenacious war to oust the Americans from Vietnam, is now wooing them.

There are mounting signs of this. Hanoi recently released nine Americans who had been captured in the South. It accepted the 1,600 South Vietnamese refugees who returned to Vietnam from a camp on Guam. It is gingerly sounding out American companies about oil exploration and other business ventures in Vietnam. And, on a recent swing through the Soviet-bloc countries, North Vietnamese leader Le Duan made a point of expressing Hanoi's approval of Soviet-American detente.

Behind all these cooling noises undoubtedly lies an interest in tapping America's aid pipeline to help rejuvenate Vietnam's shattered economy. It is also possible that Vietnam (to all intents and purposes the country is reunited) sees an American presence as a counterweight to both the Russians and the Chinese and as a form of security for its own independence.

In any case, Washington is carefully responding. It has adopted a low-key posture toward the Vietnamese at the United Nations. It has somewhat eased export controls for church and humanitarian groups sending aid to North and South Vietnam.

Economic distress will teach men, if anything can, that realities are less dangerous than fancies, that fact-finding is more effective than fault-finding.

Carl L. Becker

'Let's see now...we were looking for the New World...'



Readers write

A classless society?

Mr. Goldie Scott calls for the eradication of the British class system. Has he considered what is to take its place? Does he advocate a new kind of class-structure or a classless society? If the first, he should be sure it will be better than that which went before. On the other hand, a classless human society is, in my opinion, a "will of the wisp." By all accounts, Russia has developed a new and, in some ways, less charitable class structure than the old and we are told that even Chairman Mao's boiler suit is of "better cloth."

Any nation has and must have leaders and, therefore, I believe it is unrealistic to talk about eradicating the class system — all societies include different classes and one class will inevitably lead. In Victorian and Edwardian times, the ladder of social and economic advance was pitched at much too steep an angle and there was an unacceptably large gap between rich and poor. This has, to some extent, been corrected but let us hope that the future will see more levelling up rather than levelling down.

The old British ruling class has its weaknesses — snobishness and hypocrisy among them — but it also had a strong sense of duty and honor. The discipline this inspired did not fall the nation in the great crisis of the two World Wars. The present "Leader of the Opposition" in Britain, Mrs. Thatcher, has risen from a comparatively humble background by sheer hard work, intellect and character.

Let us hope that the leadership and government of this country will be in the hands of those who endeavor to uphold the Golden Rule for if we lose this standard all else falls.

Richard McBeagall

These trade union meetings

I appreciate Mr. Ibbotson's article "What's Right With Britain" in a recent issue of the Monitor. As he says, it needs to be re-

bered that 35 years ago only Britain stood between Hitler and the conquest of Western Europe. We got little appreciation of this from our friends in Europe now.

Mr. Ibbotson is also right when he says "...the vast majority (of union members) ... have not been motivated to attend trade union branch meetings and have allowed the extremists to take control." The reason for this is that the average member, having done his day's work, has better things to do with his free time than to spend it listening to the large amount of rubbish which is usually talked at union branch meetings. However, as the article points out, the majority of members totally reject what the minority stand for.

My solution to this problem would be for union branch election meetings to be held in working hours; this would encourage the moderates to attend, thus ensuring that the minority would not get away with it. This could benefit both the employers and the country and, whilst it would cost the employers money, it would be money well spent.

John Nicholson

Leeds, England

Secular state in Israel?

Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, advocates replacement of the state of Israel with a "secular democratic state where Christians, Muslims and Jews can live together in peace and freedom."

The current battles in Lebanon between Christians and Muslims, Arabs threatening to bring down the most advanced "secular and democratic" government in the Middle East. How can a secular state with an even broader population base including Jews as well as Muslims and Christians warrant serious consideration?

Bethesda, Md.
Elsa C. Rahn

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Buying a car in China easy as 1, 2, ... 13

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

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Peking
China has made incredible economic progress since 1949, but there is the continuing danger that economic growth can be slowed down or even eaten away by too many bureaucrats and too many regulations.

A personal experience, for example, suggests some of the problems posed by Chinese bureaucracy that Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself has warned against:

We faced the instructive experience of picking up a new car and getting it on the road.

We had to travel by rail to the industrial city of Tientsin, then by taxi to the port of Hankang where the car was sitting in a dockside warehouse. We would then drive the car back to Peking.

This is how that relatively simple mission was accomplished:

Step 1. Obtain a travel permit for the trip from Peking to Hankang and return. The permit would be checked four times.

Step 2. Arrange in advance for rail tickets to Tientsin, a car at the railway station, and hotel accommodations.

Step 3. Check in with the city's Revolutionary Committee, which issues a stamped piece of paper to be taken to the traffic section of the Public Security Bureau.

Step 4. Obtain a temporary car license from the traffic section valid for the 30-mile drive from Hankang to Tientsin.

Step 5. Take the license to a gasoline station to demonstrate eligibility to buy fuel, which for some reason I cannot buy in Hankang.

Step 6. Go by taxi — arranged in advance through the local travel service — to Hankang.

Step 7. Check with the port authority to determine the location of the car.

Step 8. At another office, fill out the necessary receipt forms and pay an unloading charge.

Step 9. Go to the customs office to fill out more forms, including an agreement not to sell the car privately in China.

* Please turn to Page 26

Two cheers for Carlos

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
West European governments are extending a cautious hand of fellowship to what they hope will be a more democratic post-Franco Spain.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France, President Scheel of West Germany, and Prince Philip, consort of Queen Elizabeth of Britain, were among European leaders invited to attend Thursday's ceremony in Madrid marking the accession of Juan Carlos I to the long-vacant Spanish throne.

The West Europeans have noted Juan Carlos's statement that "Europe should take account of Spain" and that "We Spaniards, we are Europeans."

President Giscard d'Estaing has long sounded this theme, and at headquarters of the nine-nation European Community in Brussels

* Please turn to Page 26

U.S. cash aids terrorists

IRA 'maniacs' take on ruling class

By Francis Kenny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



By Sven Simon

Battling the bombers: soldier frisks youths in Belfast city center

Canal system will link Europe's mighty rivers

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The North Sea will be linked to the Mediterranean, and the mighty Ruhr, industrial heart of Europe, will acquire a back door at Marseille, according to plans announced this week by President Giscard d'Estaing of France.

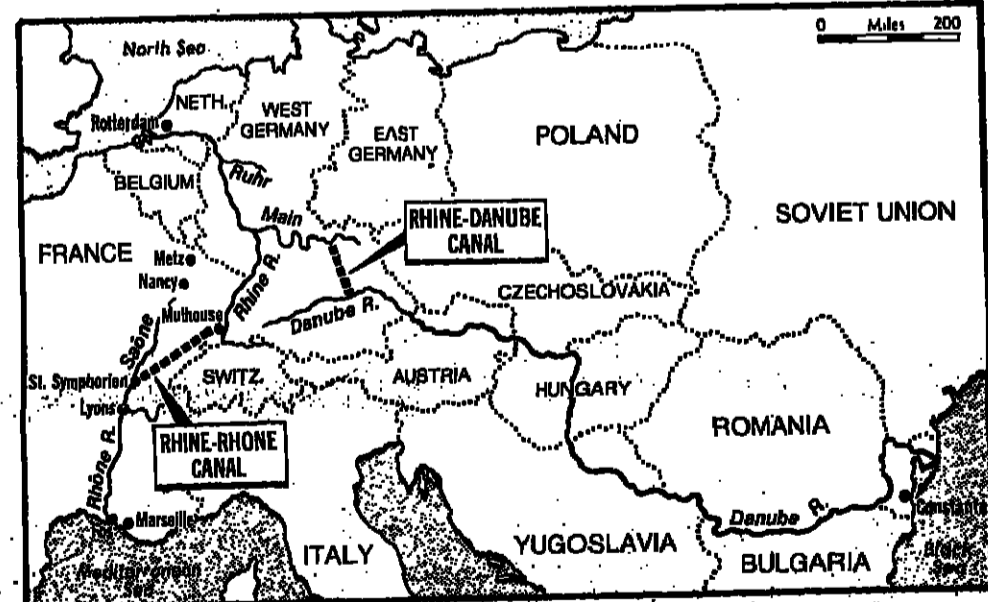
A 140-mile canal, with 24 locks, will join the Rhine to the Rhone by 1985.

This, said the French President, would enable his country "to be present at a great economic and geopolitical rendezvous of Europe at the end of the next decade." It is "in the interests of Europe," the President said, "that this link should be established on our territory."

The Rhone-Rhine link will complement, and in a sense will compete with, a 65-mile Rhine-Danube link which is a West German project and which is expected to be completed around 1984. That link would give the Ruhr an outlet on the Black Sea at Sulina, from where cargoes could be transhipped to the Romanian port of Constantia.

Six regions of France — Alsace, Franche-Comte, Bourgogne, Rhone-Alpes, Provence-Cote d'Azur, and Languedoc-Roussillon — have been pushing the Rhine-Rhone project. One of the most fervent promoters has been Edgar Faure, president of the National Assembly, and president of the Franche-Comte regional council.

The project will require 6.6 billion francs or about \$1.3 billion in 1975 terms. The 24 locks are needed to take care of changes in water level totalling 204 meters.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

A web of waterways would criss-cross Europe

The canal will run from Mulhouse on the Rhine to Saint Symphorien on the Saone, a tributary of the Rhone. Barges of 1,000 to 3,000 tons will be able to navigate it.

Already the reopening of the Suez Canal has brought greater traffic to Mediterranean ports like Marseille. A canal from the huge new industrial site being built at Fos, near Marseille, to the Rhone is scheduled to be completed in 1979.

Thus, by the time the Rhine-Rhone link is finished, the Marseille-Fos complex will have river access to Lorraine and the Ruhr.

Will the canal pay for itself? In terms of tolls, it will take over a hundred years, its promoters say. But in terms of bringing industry and new jobs to landlocked regions like Franche-Comte, the building costs will be repaid many times over. Some estimates say the project will provide one million jobs. Together with the Rhine-Danube link, Europe, east and west, will for the first time have a multinational network of waterways extending from Rotterdam to Marseille, from Nancy and Metz deep in Alsace to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

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A DREAM COMES TRUE

How journalists Donald and Mary Grant threw it all up and took on goats, bees, ducks, rabbits, and a farmhouse on the misty coast of southwest Ireland.

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FOCUS

Hotel puts on the dog—for dogs

By Diana Loercher

New York
The woman clutches Miky, a miniature pinscher, protectively to her breast and declares in a high-pitched voice: "I've never put Miky in a kennel before. I couldn't bear to do it. The conditions are so awful physically and psychologically. This is the first place I would ever dare to leave him. It's clean, and you can tell they care about animals."

Not at the top of New York City's list of needs these days is better housing for pets, but in the minds of devoted pet owners such as this woman it has high priority. The traditional kennel has long been anathema to man and beast, an overcrowded, unsanitary den of undernourished animals in which each forsaken pet lives out its own version of "Oliver Twist."

Thus the opening of The Kennelworth, "New York's luxury hotel for pets . . . where your pet is a guest and not a prisoner," is cause for celebration in the canine and feline kingdoms.

Executive director Les Wiener says he knows of no comparable facility anywhere else in the country and hopes that The Kennelworth will set a precedent for improved accommodations. Mr. Wiener, a

former television and film actor, is himself the proud owner of a sheepdog, a poodle, and a Malamute. That, he explained, is why he founded the "hotel": "I own animals, and I love them. I never could find a decent facility in which to board them."

On opening day, Mr. Wiener fairly barked with excitement while enumerating the special features of his establishment: "We have arranged the rooms to look like chateaux around a village green. Each room is completely private with solid walls 5½ feet high so that no ticks or fleas can travel from one animal to the next. The animals will never come into contact with each other unless the owner requests that two pets be put in the same room. Each dog will be walked four times a day in the runways but only one at a time. The doors are made of shatterproof glass without bars or fences so that each animal can look out and be protected without feeling caged."

The hotel can accommodate 100 dogs and 16 cats, a discriminatory discrepancy which Mr. Wiener justifies on the basis of demand. Their quarters are segregated and differ insofar as the cat rooms are equipped with kitty litter boxes, scratching posts, and a screened ceiling to prevent

them crawling or leaping over the walls. The rooms measure 28, 37, or 55 square feet and cost \$7 to \$13 a day, American plan, with extra charge for grooming and special diets.

Harry, a seven-year-old Basset hound, did not seem to enjoy the luxury living, however. He cast a lugubrious eye upon his master. His orange cushion, clean white floor (which looked cold), and panoramic view mattered not a whit to Harry, whose obvious wish was to be gone. Sighed Mr. Wiener, "I realize it's impossible for an animal to be happy in any kennel. The most we can hope for is to provide affection and the best care possible."

As for food, there is no cutting of corners in that department either. Meals are served on disposable plates so that no animal eats out of the same plate twice, and diet consists of "meats you and I could eat," combinations of beef, liver, and tripe, or beef, chicken, and kidneys mixed with dried food of top quality. "When animals are away from home, sometimes they do not want to eat," says Mr. Wiener. "So we feel that if we offer them special foods they are more like to respond."

Mr. Wiener also considers his staff to be of utmost importance. He says, "I haven't hired laborers but people who genuinely love animals and are anxious to work with them. I want people who are willing to sit with an animal that is not eating and hand-feed him if necessary."

What is that at the end of the tunnel?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The London Stock Exchange may be using a high-powered telescope, but it thinks it can see a light at the end of Britain's gloomy economic tunnel. Pessimists think the light is just another train coming the other way on the same track. But the statistical fact is, confidence is returning. The Financial Times share index which was gasping at 148 in January, has stealthily tiptoed back as high as the 370s.

Though this is still far short of the 540s it reached three years ago, it has at least

VIEW FROM LONDON

recovered two years' lost ground. Or has it? To allow for inflation one has to deduct about one-third; so that to equal the old record the index today would need to be in the 700s, and the market is still a long way from that. Still, investors clearly think there will be some worthwhile profits around in a year or two.

Among factors encouraging them are the performance of the American economy, and the unexpectedly docile behavior of the British worker under the lash of the government's £8 pay-rise limit. There is already talk of an even more stringent limit (perhaps as low as £5) for next year. It remains to be seen whether the workers will accept that so easily. If Mr. Wilson runs true to form, he may try to make it acceptable by doing something even more beastly to the managerial classes. And yet there are doubts whether he can do even that. When the Archbishop of Canterbury recently suggested that £10,000 a year men should take voluntary pay cuts of one thousand each, it was pointed out that the biggest loser would actually be the tax collector.

In fact Mr. Wilson has been doing his best to encourage the stock market's confidence. The government, he has announced, will now try to ensure that industry is able to earn sufficient profits to resume expansion.

The City of London can hardly believe its ears. For so long has "profit" been a dirty word in the Labour Party that (to quote one stockbroker) "This is like hearing Old Nick singing psalms. Hallelujah!" (he added). The City is not too perturbed by Mr. Wilson's characteristic balancing threat, that investors must see to it their money goes to productive

manufacture and not into "short-term quirks of fashion and speculative maneuvers."

The new Labour philosophy is that what's really wrong with Britain is the exaggerated switch of men and money from industry into services. It has happened in other countries (the United States, for example), but not so fast; and in any case Britain, which must export to live, can least afford the switch, especially if the men are not being replaced by money for capital equipment. So, pamper the factories.

This philosophy is acceptable to Labour because it upgrades the very "dark satanic mills" and lower-class occupations from which the party draws its voting strength. If it makes the trades unions the more inclined to accept wage restraint and higher profits, company managers and directors won't object at all.

There are further developments to cheer up the City. The ceremonial arrival on shore of North Sea oil is not really one of them — that was taken into account long ago, and found to be less sensational than the government would like everyone to believe.

More reassuring of basic financial stability are the repeated statements by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Healey, that plans for increased public spending in fulfillment of socialist election pledges cannot go ahead. The way most analysts read these statements, there will in fact be cuts. And with the International Monetary Fund now breathing down its neck, the government will soon have to put some very hard figures on those cuts.

None of which is at all cheering to the left wing of the Labour Party. This, it appears,

will have to find what pleasure it can in other directions — particularly that of its ancient foe, the House of Lords. Their lordships' last refusal to accept the government's proposed labour relations bill has revived allegations that "inherited privilege is thwarting the will of the people." Lords aren't elected, argue socialists, their job is to put right any faults the Commons were too busy to attend to — not to reject major principles.

The extreme left would like to seize this opportunity to abolish the upper house altogether. Somewhat less extreme socialists want to throw out the hereditary peers, or restrict voting to the life-lords (all recent political appointees).

On the other side it is pointed out that it is not merely Conservative peers who have voted against the government, but Liberals and many independents, too. And that they are operating under an act passed by a previous Labour government. As for thwarting the will of the people, the present government was elected by only 29 percent of the possible electorate; and all over the world it is the function of upper chambers to put the brakes on lower chamber stampedes.

So there is plenty of political fun to be had there. Much more alarming, however, are the prospects for devolution — that is, assemblies of some sort for Scotland and Wales (not to mention Northern Ireland). The government is pledged to move in this direction, but the signs are that English members — fearful of a breakup of the United Kingdom — will try to stave it off, thus provoking extremist outbreaks north and west of the border.

Francis Renny is a London-based British reporter.



London Stock Exchange

France: a touch of the Verdun spirit

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Parisians bustle about industriously these days, despite the economic challenges they face.

Their good spirits amazed a recent visitor from London. He remarked that French economic news is filled with "losses and troubles . . . continuous international deficits even though Germany keeps racking up \$30 billion or \$40 billion a year in international net trade and money surpluses . . . these never-ending strikes, and 50 businesses illegally 'occupied' by their employees . . . inflation double the German rate . . . all the nationalized enterprises in deficit . . . full and part-time unemployment at least a million and a half."

Yet how the French are dealing with their current difficulties says much about the national character.

Several of the fundamental elements of French socioeconomic life are evident:

- Refusal to admit to foreigners that France is not perfect.
- Hidden reserves of all kinds, including personal gold holdings tucked away in mattresses — today, at least \$10 billion worth.
- A genuine love of work.
- A passion for technical skill.
- Courage.

• A social-security cushion, nearly all-inclusive, though thin for some social groups; total cost to employers, an addition of up to 50 percent to their wage and salary bills.

• An illogical readiness to accept foreign participation in the economy — over 4 million out of 52 million residents are foreigners; and in half a dozen economic sectors a third of the production and perhaps half of the exports are under foreign control.



Parisians hurry to work: It's chins and broilies up these days

• The famous French "Systems D" — which means wangle it, somehow, some way, but get on with it.

• One factor underlies most of the others, a stubborn determination to be independent in personal and business life. The typical French business is owned by a single family in its multiple ramifications, managed by a member of the family who is determined to hold the size within limits he can keep under personal supervision.

One indicator of the problems facing France is the decline in the value of the franc. Since 1914, it has been devalued 19 times. In 1914, 5.182 francs would buy a dollar; in 1975 it takes 437. Charles de Gaulle created "new francs" equal to 100 francs, and the "new franc" is the monetary unit generally used in France now. The comparison above is based on the original franc.)

No other great nation has experienced, and probably no other great nation could have

survived unshattered, such a monetary debacle, comparable economically to the military defeats of 1870 and 1940. Yet France in the 61 years since 1914 has grown enormously stronger.

External causes have helped. About \$6 billion in gifts of goods and some cash came to France as Marshall Plan aid.

The total can be calculated in different ways with different results. In accord with the rule, "never admit a weakness," French state television has twice declared that "all Marshall Plan aid was repaid" — true for a few hundred thousand dollars advanced as a loan, but not for the \$6 billion gift. The remarkable French reference book, Quid, containing four times as many facts as, for example, the World Almanac, gives the subject just two words, no more: "1947: Plan Marshall."

The European Community, affording more or less free trade with eight other nations has

helped enormously. Nearly 60 percent of French exports stay within the Community, a third agricultural, a third raw materials or semi-finished products, and a third in finished goods.

But economic problems do remain, as does the resolute character of the French people.

Perhaps a German, Ludwig Erhard, said it best. When this reporter interviewed him in the late 1940s, he pointed to a pile of impressively bound documents on a table in his office.

They were the massed prognostications, impressively charted, of the economic experts of Britain and the United States, the futurologists of that day, showing at what points in the '60s, '70s, and '80s Germany would gain economic stability in various sectors.

As he pointed, Mr. Erhard said: "The charts are false. They all omit the basic factor. Man."

Czechs richer—and poorer

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prague
After six years of Communist "normalization" in Czechoslovakia, there is perhaps some liberalization in economic planning and management, but none yet in politics or culture.

Those years have eradicated all trace of Alexander Dubcek's party liberalism; which was terminated by the Warsaw Pact intervention of August, 1968.

For almost a year after that, Czechoslovakia experienced turmoil as the liberals made a forlorn endeavor to retain some small part of the program designed to reform a rigidly communist system.

In the second half of 1969, however, a new, Soviet-approved government, headed by Communist Party secretary Gustav Husak, began establishing order and party rule as well as salvaging a near-collapsed economy. This dual process has continued purposefully ever since.

Today, Prague presents a normal enough face to the visitor. The old, habitual lack of many consumer services continues. Housing demand still outstrips supply.

But stores are replete with consumer goods, and private ownership of automobiles is growing. It is obvious to a visitor that people have money.

All this reflects an economic upturn and adds credence to official figures on improved standards of living.

In other fields, the picture is much less dynamic. The Communist Party has tightened its ranks. Its grip on every branch of society is self-evident.

But outside the party, it is rare indeed to encounter a Czech in any walk of life who is not amply disinterested in or cynical about political affairs. This applies even to the intellectuals.

An attempt at cultural conciliation with some — but only some — of the writers is underway. But the attitude toward the majority is still repressive.

A Western ambassador sums up the scene this way: "The economy is functioning well. There are no trials and there have not been since those of 1972. But there are no civil liberties, not so much travel."

"People" the diplomat added, "are 'turned off.' Mostly what concerns them, now the car is almost a matter of course, is building or improving their weekend cottages outside town."

This seemed confirmed by the way in which Czechs accepted the news this year that Oct. 28 would no longer be a national holiday. For 56 years it officially had been observed as the republic's founding day.

The Communist Party daily, Rude Pravo, acknowledged the historical importance of Oct. 28, 1918, but blandly added that it was only the beginning of the struggle for social progress that the communist republic, established in 1948, had since completed.

There was no audible public reaction, although for most Czechs over 40 the day must remain a cherished reminder of the old Masaryk tradition.

Politics, however, is the business of the party, which remains delicately poised between moderates, led by President Husak, and hard-liners in the top leadership.

Dr. Husak's attitude toward the unreconciled dissidents and, similarly, his approval of the Warsaw Pact intervention as a matter of saving socialism in Czechoslovakia are ideologically as firm as anyone's.

But he has withstood repeated hard-line endeavors to promote still more severe sanctions against the reformers. He has sought instead a calmer atmosphere in which wider support for his government's economic policies might be won.

Freed IRA men may have had part in latest terror attacks

By Jonathan Hirsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The Provisional IRA has given Britain a brutal reminder that its gunmen control large areas along the border between Ulster and the Republic of Ireland.

A 12-man IRA unit recently surrounded four British soldiers manning a border observation post in South Armagh, killing three of them and seriously wounding the fourth. British Army reinforcements took nearly an hour to reach the spot by helicopter.

The attack brought to 12 the number of British soldiers killed by the Provisional IRA despite the latter's so-called cease-fire that began on Feb. 10. Nine of them were killed in South Armagh. Five part-time soldiers of the local Ulster Defense Regiment have been killed in the same area.

The small, run-down farming center of Crossmaglen just north of the border, which proudly flies an Irish tricolor from its town hall, boasts of being headquarters of the IRA's most militant battalion.

It was the Crossmaglen unit which overran the British post. The same unit killed a British soldier with a boobytrap earlier last year when British secretary for Northern Ireland Merlyn Rees was visiting Army posts along the border.

The latest incidents increase pressure on Mr. Rees for a new campaign to crush the IRA. Both Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland and an increasing number in the Conservative Party criticize the British Government for its low-profile policy in Ulster, and especially for what they see as a virtual withdrawal from the Armagh border district.

Yet Mr. Rees is expected to maintain his current policy and continue to release IRA detainees. He has freed nearly 600 IRA men in the past year. The remaining 93 are expected out before Christmas, despite steadily rising IRA attacks — and despite the increasingly sophisticated bombs planted recently in Belfast and London which suggest that IRA bomb experts released from detention have gone straight back to work.

Behind the British reluctance to react by launching a fresh offensive against the IRA lies the view that the IRA will be crushed only when Northern Ireland's Roman Catholics turn against it. Certainly many Catholics north of the border who once demanded British withdrawal from Ireland have changed their views after seeing what British withdrawal has meant in South Armagh.

The latest IRA attacks also undermine support for the IRA south of the border — particularly since the British have not responded with tough military counteraction.

Irish Deputy Prime Minister Brendan Corish used stronger words than ever before this weekend in calling for new anti-IRA legislation to enable Irish courts to jail IRA men for crimes carried out in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Corish said that at present IRA terrorists can gain immunity "simply by crossing the border into the Republic." He said that the opposition party, which is fighting the new legislation, offers "immunity to murderers, bombers, kidnappers, hijackers, and kneecappers who escape to the Republic from the North."

"Those who oppose this bill, in effect, ensure that the South is a safe sanctuary for the very worst type of criminal," he added.

Soviet Union

New port reflects Russian maritime bustle in the Pacific

By Paul Wohl
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

A new Soviet Pacific port named Vostochny is slated to become the biggest commercial port on the Pacific. The port, now under construction, is located on the ice-free Gulf of America, formerly Wrangel Bay, near the naval port of Vladivostok.

Nearby, the port of Nakhodka, a fishing village in 1947, handles 12 million to 13 million tons of cargo a year. More than 30 million tons are expected to pass through Vostochny.

Ultimately Vostochny is to be the Soviet Union's biggest port. It is to have almost double the capacity of Tychevsk, near Odessa, on the Black Sea, which holds first place among Soviet ports.

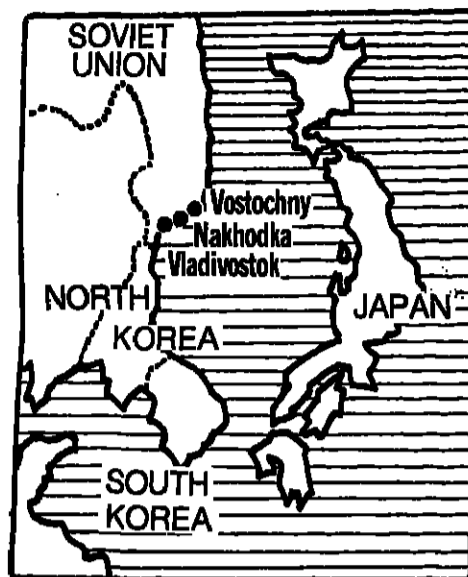
Expanding Soviet maritime activity in the Pacific is a new feature in the economic geography of the Far East. Several factors account for this development:

1. An aggressive trade and shipping policy links the small ice-free strip of the Soviet Pacific coast with 45 ports in 35 countries. More than 600 foreign vessels visited Nakhodka last year, including several American ships.

Because of the many ultramodern merchant vessels the Far Eastern (Primorskoye) Shipping Company has put into service, many United States, Japanese, Indian, Philippine, Singapore, and Canadian firms have found it profitable to use Soviet ships.

By cutting freight rates by as much as 30 percent, the Soviets have brought about the collapse of the Pacific shipping conferences and garnered much of what used to be conference traffic. (A shipping conference is a group of competitive steamship lines which has obtained special government permission to establish equitable freight rates over a specific trade route without fear of anti-trust prosecution.)

2. Massive Soviet supply shipments to Southeast Asia during the Vietnamese war made Soviet flag vessels a common sight in Far Eastern waters. To cope with their overseas commitments, the Soviets have built up a modern merchant marine with a larger



By a staff cartographer

tonnage of general cargo than any other nation, according to the Economist of London. A substantial part of that tonnage now plies Pacific waters.

3. Container traffic between Europe and Asia via the Trans-Siberian Railroad has brought Pacific markets closer to Europe. Traffic moving by container through Siberia needs only a fraction of the time required for the sea voyage.

Soviet Far-Eastern ports are the only convenient terminals and transit ports for this traffic. Most of the container traffic moves through Nakhodka at present. In the future, Vostochny is slated to handle more than 40,000 multi-ton containers a year. Two of its container berths already have been commissioned.

Stalingrad: the invincible city

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Volgograd, U.S.S.R.

"They didn't push to the river," the middle-aged Russian declared. "The Germans wanted to drink from the Volga, but they didn't."

He was standing in line to buy ice cream, and — as with nearly every Russian over 50 — World War II was stamped in his memory. He had not fought in the bitter battle of Stalingrad himself, but he had been at the related North Caucasus front when the turning point in the war came at Stalingrad.

Below the embankment was Russia's Mother of Rivers. A block uphill in the other direction was the eternal flame to the defenders of Stalingrad. For 200 days of fierce house-to-house fighting in 1942-43 the encircled Russians hung on to the narrow strip of the city on the west bank of the Volga, in spite of the Nazis' superior weapons, tanks, and air power. The Germans lost five full armies there, their blitzkrieg mired down, and the long retreat to Berlin began.

After the war's end the Russians considered leaving the rubble of the totally destroyed city as a grim memorial. But they decided that the raw Siberian recruits who fell at Stalingrad were fighting for life, and the best way to honor this would be to rebuild a normal, living city.

New apartment houses went up at once — and because these were the days before widespread prefabricated cement housing, the apartments were built with some individuality. Today, in the center of town, they look somewhat like New York brownstones.

Sixteen years after the war Stalingrad got another shock — destalinization and a change in its honored name. In 1961, in his second destalinization speech, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev castigated the wrongs that Joseph Stalin had done in his purges, forced labor camps, and genocide.

One Westerner who was in Stalingrad at the time recalled the stir as Khrushchev's speech was broadcast over the outdoor loudspeakers. Normally, public broadcasts were ignored. But this time townspeople gathered silently in the main square.

The questions began as soon as the speech ended. During the war Stalin had personally beleaguered Russia — and nowhere had he been more so than in his namesake city. Soldiers shouted the leader's name as their battle cry. Was all this to be forgotten and the name of Stalingrad abandoned?

No, the consensus developed, the Soviet Union was too mature now for that kind of pettiness. The name of Stalingrad meant too much because of its heroic battle.

When Stalingraders awakened the next morning, however, they found their consensus was wrong. The statue of Stalin that had dominated their main square had vanished overnight. The marquis of the Hotel Stalingrad ("Stalin City Hotel") now read simply Hotel grad ("city Hotel"). The local newspaper, the rechristened Volgogradskaya Pravda, confirmed the news in a four-line aside on page four: Stalingrad now was Volgograd.

Today the floral wreaths laid on war graves still read "Stalingrad." But every contemporary reference to the city reads Volgograd. The square where Stalin's statue once stood called, neutrally, the "Square of Father Heroes." And Stalin is conspicuously absent from the documentary war film that is shown to visitors.

At the gigantic memorial at nearby Mamuk Hill Stalin is similarly forgotten, even while Russia's war experience under him is summoned back. There the 282-foot mother with a sword — done in 1967 by Evgeni Vuchetich, whose sword-into-plowshares sculpture is at the United Nations — has become a Soviet shrine. It is imbued with an overwhelming sense of patriotism and quasi-religious reverence. Sombre music is piped over loudspeakers.

Helsinki pact: something less than a smash hit

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Helsinki conference, it is turning out, was not quite the Soviet victory the Russians — and Alexander Solzhenitsyn — thought it was. The Soviet Union is on the defensive over humanitarian issues.

This can hardly be a surprise to the Kremlin, given the West European insistence on, and Soviet resistance to, including humanitarian provisions in the signed documents of the European security conference. But Moscow clearly had hoped for an initial period in which it could play last summer's 35-nation Helsinki conference as an unalloyed triumph of Soviet foreign policy.

In the original Soviet scenario, observers say, Moscow expected the Helsinki summit to usher in an era of goodwill. At best the U.S. and Western Europe might cut defense spending in this new atmosphere, and Asian nations might follow the Helsinki example in moving toward Moscow's cherished Asian collective security.

At worst Moscow could still win debating points for championing various disarmament schemes to "turn political détente into military détente."

The West, in this scenario, would give the Soviet Union a period of grace before pressing it on implementation of humanitarian measures calling for a freer flow of people and ideas across national boundaries. What Moscow considers the most important part of the Helsinki declaration, recognition of post-World War II frontiers and the expanded Soviet sphere of influence in Europe, would be hailed as a great success at next February's gala Soviet Communist Party congress.

It has not worked out that way, however, in spite of the combined fears of exiled novelist Solzhenitsyn, American public opinion, and the Chinese.

Instead, the Russians got a bad press in the West immediately after the Helsinki conference for stalling on the one concrete measure in the humanitarian section: granting of multiple-entry visas to Western journalists. (So far this privilege has been accorded only to American, Finnish, French, and Italian journalists.)

Then in September two cases in which Soviet officials were preventing Soviet citizens from marrying their foreign fiancées made headlines in the West as Soviet "violations" of Helsinki. After much adverse publicity in the West, both men were finally allowed to marry.

Finally, dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Far from recognizing Moscow's officially vaunted "peace policy," the famous prize honored a man who is anathema to the Kremlin because of his human-rights activity. And when Moscow refused to let Mr. Sakharov leave the Soviet Union to collect his prize in Oslo, Mr. Sakharov protested this refusal as a violation of the Helsinki declaration.

Soviet sensitivity on the subject is measured in officials' continued protestations, as in the Nov. 19 Literary Gazette, that this charge was "completely groundless."

Furthermore, Western statesmen who have visited here recently have begun asking for genuine follow-up to Helsinki. In October French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to the annoyance of his Soviet hosts, called publicly for ideological coexistence. Last week West German President Walter Scheel raised again the question of freer emigration for ethnic Germans who wish to join relatives in West Germany.

Soviet Union

The upshot is that the Soviet press lavishes attention on the Helsinki declaration, but not in the way Moscow originally intended. The spate of articles is defensive in tone, scolding the West for concentrating on the Helsinki humanitarian issues to the exclusion of the more important recognition of frontiers.

Lately, the Soviet press has even begun the dangerous accusation that the U.S. and West Germany are themselves violating human rights provisions in the Helsinki declaration in domestic spying and professional exclusion of radicals. This is a curious twist, as the Soviets have been arguing vociferously that the Helsinki declaration gives no license to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, and

that treatment of a nation's own citizens is a completely internal matter.

At this point observers do not expect any further Kremlin moves to implement the Helsinki declaration in the near future — certainly not before February's party conference, which is certain to emphasize ideological orthodoxy. They do think that the very gradual trend of the past four or five years of allowing a little more emigration and a little more family reunification will continue.

If Western interest in the Helsinki provisions keeps up, there might even be a little acceleration of this trend, observers say, especially as it gets closer to the June, 1977, conference to review Helsinki implementation.

A monument for Babi Yar

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kiev, U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union is building a monument at Babi Yar, near Kiev, to commemorate victims of the Nazi occupation of that city in World War II.

Although the site has become known in the West as an execution camp for tens of thousands of Jews, the memorial will honor all Kiev's war victims, not Jews in particular.

The official reason given here is that so many non-Jewish Ukrainians, Russians, and others suffered under the Germans that it would be inappropriate to single out one ethnic group as special victims.

Jews and novelist Anatoli Kuznetsov dispute this view. They say that Gentiles who were sent, along with Jews, to the execution site were spared once their race was ascertained.

The memorial itself had not even been started by this year's Sept. 29-30 anniversary of the Babi Yar massacre. But bulldozer operators grading the ravine said they should be finished by early December.

Officials of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry tell questioners that a sculpture by two Kiev artists will be erected, but they do not know when.

The decision to erect a monument comes 34 years after tens of thousands were killed in the first fortnight of Nazi occupation of the city in 1941. In the intervening years official silence about the massacre was striking in a country that still puts great emphasis on celebrating its victory over the Germans.

World War II observances are especially prominent in the Ukrainian Republic, which suffered 4.5 million civilian casualties and 2 million forced-labor deportations during German rule, according to official Soviet figures.

Local officials announced plans to construct a Babi Yar memorial as long ago as 1967. Work on the site was not begun by republic authorities until this year, however.

At present Babi Yar is not mentioned in the usual tourist literature, although the location of Kiev's war memorial is. It does report that nearly 200,000 Kiev citizens were massacred and more than 100,000 deported to Germany. The location of Babi Yar is not identified on city maps and the nearby trolley bus stop bears an unrelated name.

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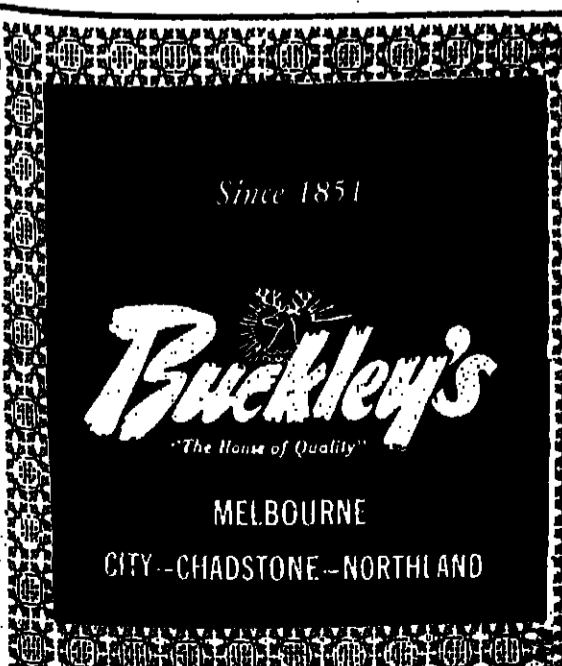
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Africa

Nyerere says it will take guerrilla war to bring black rule to Rhodesia

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The off-stalled movement toward a Rhodesian settlement seems to have gathered steam once more, despite the pessimism expressed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. In an exclusive story Sunday, the Observer newspaper said Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith will sign an eight-point agreement with African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo in Salisbury this week. The agreement, entitled "Declaration of Intention to Negotiate a Settlement," is for talks between the Rhodesian Government and representatives of the African National Council, which if successful would lead to a constitutional conference, probably in London.

Mr. Nkomo, who heads the wing of the African National Council (ANC) within Rhodesia, has toured four neighboring African countries lately seeking support for these proposed talks. The four countries — Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, and Mozambique — have given him qualified support. Mr. Nkomo is opposed by personalities in the external wing of the ANC — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, and James Chikerema — who accuse him of having become a stooge of Mr. Smith.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, one of the most moderate of African leaders, is depicted as wishing Mr. Nkomo well, but as pessimistic about the prospects for a peaceful settlement.

Speaking at Oxford during a state visit to Britain last week, Mr. Nyerere said, "We very much regret the need for war. It can only bring dreadful suffering to the people of Rhodesia, both black and white. It will therefore leave a heritage of bitterness which will make the eventual development of a nonracial, democratic society in that country very much more difficult."

Mr. Nyerere's quiet, self-deprecating humor, combined with his passionate espousal of democracy, have won him many friends during this state visit. His pessimism on Rhodesia, his belief that guerrilla war will be the only means of establishing black-majority rule in Rhodesia, are all the more disquieting.

The main outlines of the Smith-Nkomo agreement, as reported by the Observer, are that the negotiating teams from the Rhodesian Government and the ANC shall have a plenary session in Rhodesia, designed to work out a constitutional settlement "which will be acceptable to all the people of our country."

Previous talks between the Smith regime and the ANC, arranged with great effort by South Africa and the four black neighbors of Rhodesia, proved abortive because Mr. Smith refused to guarantee the immunity of black African leaders.

The new agreement, according to the Observer, does give these guarantees. Exiled ANC leaders like Bishop Muzorewa or the Rev. Mr. Sithole will be given diplomatic immunity during their stay in Rhodesia if they are selected to participate in the negotiating team. And Mr. Nkomo realizes, despite the hostility of these leaders toward himself, that no constitutional talks can succeed unless the ANC presents a united front — unless, in short, the negotiating team includes all major factions, and not just his own.

For Mr. Smith, the situation is even more dramatic. The only basis on which the ANC will talk to him at all is that of "majority rule" — in other words, of rule by the blacks and not by the tiny minority of whites his government represents.

If Mr. Smith cannot reconcile his own people to evolution toward majority rule, President Nyerere's pessimism may indeed prove well-founded.

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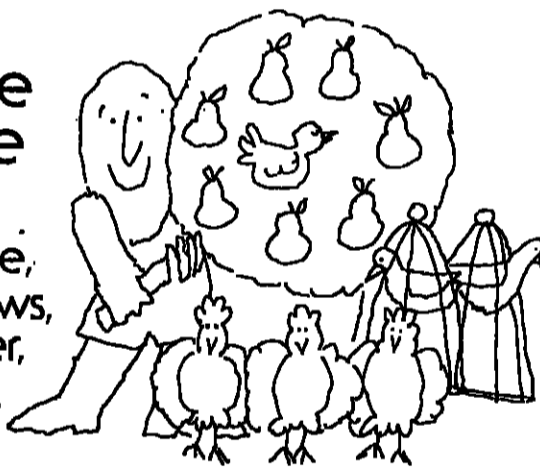


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Africa

Kremlin sets Angola puzzle

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya
South Africa's verbal warning about Soviet and Cuban infiltration into newly independent Angola, plus Moscow's sharp denial that 20 Soviet personnel have been captured in fighting in the former Portuguese African territory, testify to the incendiary nature of the civil war wracking that country.

The big mineral-rich former Portuguese colony on the south Atlantic coast has the potential to become a danger far beyond its own borders.

The latest developments also raise a number of unanswered questions about alleged or actual intervention in Angola by foreign powers.

Soviet support for the pro-Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Dr. Agostinho Neto is well-known and documented. The Kremlin admits it and defends it on grounds that the MPLA is the legitimate liberation movement.

Observers assume the Soviet Union would not be so rash as to permit the open use of Russian troops in combat in an African nation such as Angola. Advisers and technicians, yes, but actual fighting men, probably no. That could lead to much larger confrontations.

Few outsiders doubt the presence of up to 3,000 Cuban troops in Angola to back the MPLA. Even MPLA officials in Luanda, their capital, do not bother to deny this.

One unanswered question is why some nation, African or otherwise, does not protest

at the United Nations this Cuban presence in a civil war on another continent.

Another question is why the Soviet Union has jeopardized the credibility of its entire African policy by diplomatic heavy-handedness in Uganda and direct intervention in Angola.

Would the establishment of the first communist state in Africa be worth losing the bulk of African respect? Some think Kremlin policymakers may have decided that the answer, at least for the moment, is yes.

One justification would be the acquisition of naval facilities in Angola which would help make the south Atlantic as much a scene of Soviet activity as the Indian Ocean has become in recent years.

Such a naval base would pose a potential threat to European and American access to southern Asia via the Cape of Good Hope. It also would be a matter of great concern for strongly anticommunist South Africa.

A Soviet presence in Angola also would worry neighboring Zaire and Zambia. In normal times both depend on Angola's Benguela Railway to transport most of their copper to the sea. Both countries have helped opponents of the Soviet-backed MPLA.

Yet another question posed by some African experts, is South Africa's role toward Angola. South Africa maintains its only incursions have been to protect the joint Portuguese-South African hydroelectric project under construction on the Cunene River in southern Angola. This area is near the border of South-West Africa (Namibia), which South Africa administers in defiance of UN directives.

How one woman helped to defuse S.African budget crisis

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Cape Town
The South African Government has turned to a former marriage counselor named Althea Jansen to defuse a crisis in its relations with Colored political leaders. There are more than 2 million Coloreds, or persons of mixed descent, in the nation.

The crisis came to a head in a row over a budget of \$182 million for Colored education, welfare, and local administration. The money was in the bank, but Sonny Leon, the Colored political leader, refused to pass it on to his administration unless the government met a string of political demands.

For a time it looked as if 21,000 teachers, 2,000 blind people, and 6,000 war veterans would not receive their salaries, pensions, or allowances, not to mention 55,000 people who get disability grants, 7,000 people who receive allowances for being

foster parents, and 4,000 children in orphanages who would sooner or later run out of food.

The louder the central government demanded that Mr. Leon pay up, the more firmly he said no, because, he insisted, the budget was "discriminatory."

Finally, "to avoid chaos in the administration of Colored affairs" the government dismissed Mr. Leon from his post as chairman of the executive committee of the Colored People's Representative Council, the body set up to provide the Colored people with a political voice. They appointed Mrs. Jansen, an independent member of the Colored council, to the post.

She said it was a great honor, and to the disgust of Mr. Leon and his fellow members of the executive committee, she signed the budget with a flourish because "I believe there is no sense in causing my people, especially the needy and aged, unnecessary suffering or to make them the victims of political moves and confrontations."

At this, the remaining four

members of the executive committee — who had been advising Mr. Leon to push the government "to the limit" — resigned, leaving Mrs. Jansen alone but unmoved at the head of Colored affairs.

In many ways it is surprising that this break between the white government and Mr. Leon's Labor Party, which has the clear majority in the Colored council, too so long to come about. The Labor Party is fiercely opposed to the government's apartheid policy. It demands full political rights in Parliament for the Colored people, and it wants them now.

It has rejected a series of offers that would have increased the political power of the Colored people without giving them direct representation in Parliament. One such suggestion was the setting up of joint Colored and white cabinet councils to discuss important aspects of government policy ranging from foreign affairs and defense to agriculture.

In fact, during the election campaign that brought them to power in the Colored council, the Laborites declared that because the council itself was part of the "apartheid system" they would close it down immediately if they were elected and seek "confrontation" with the government.

Finally they did, over the budget. And by forcing the government to dismiss Mr. Leon, they have caused a serious rift in formal relations between the whites in South Africa and themselves.

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Africa

Editing black S. African paper 'like walking in a minefield'

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Mass.

"Editing a newspaper in South Africa," says Percy Qoboza, "is like walking blindfolded through a minefield."

As editor of South Africa's two largest black newspapers, The World and Weekend World (with circulations of 120,000 and 197,000 respectively), he dally tiptoes through tight government restrictions on the reporting of prison conditions and military matters, on interviewing government opponents, and on coverage of incidents "which might strain relations between blacks and whites."

Percy Qoboza is the first black South African newsmen who, awarded Harvard's prestigious Nieman fellowship for journalists, was granted a passport by the South African Government to leave the country to accept it.

(In 1960 and 1964, the South African Government granted exit visas to black journalists Lewis Mkozi and Nathaniel Nakasa on the grounds that if they accepted the Nieman fellowship they would not be permitted to return. Both men chose to study at Harvard. Mr. Mkozi now is living in exile in London. Mr. Nakasa, despondent over exclusion from his homeland, committed suicide.)

At present Mr. Qoboza is studying Asian and African history and sociology and occasionally playing tennis. At the end of the academic year he and his wife will return to South Africa, where they left their five children.

A soft-spoken, intelligent man, Mr. Qoboza says his perspective on the future of his white-ruled homeland has changed in the few months he has been in the United States. Time is running out for a peaceful resolution of the mounting tensions between the country's 18 million blacks and 4½ million whites, he said in an interview in his Cambridge apartment.

"The real tragedy of it all may be that when the white man is ready to talk to the black, we may have reached the point where the blacks don't want to talk. That would be the saddest day for South Africa."

"We've got to find a way to live together. Like Martin Luther King once said: 'Either we learn to live together as brothers or we perish as fools.'"

Mr. Qoboza remains patient and confident. "We will win inevitably. It is not a negotiable matter. We are fighting against an unjust system, which cannot stand the test of time."

He is intermittently taut and relaxed as he unveils his feeling toward his homeland. "I must be careful with what I say," he whispers. He confesses that he still "feels funny" speaking to predominantly black groups of Harvard students; gatherings of blacks can be outlawed in his own country, he says.

"Nothing has changed in South Africa. The government is trying to perpetuate the image abroad that we are a changing society. This is wrong. Things are not changing. Apartheid is just becoming more subtle," he says.

He describes token integration of sports and more passport privileges for black South

Africans as mere window dressing on the continued oppression of Africans by the white minority.

Most Americans are disinterested, if not ignorant, of, living conditions under South African apartheid. When tourist come they are given red-carpet treatment, and "black Americans are treated as honorary whites during their stay."

"They would even have to get a permit to come and visit someone like me," he adds.

Mr. Qoboza was raised in a strict Roman Catholic family in Sphatown, six miles outside Johannesburg. His father worked in the gold mines some 400 miles away.

After deciding not to go into the priesthood, he turned to journalism. "I love people and their problems and am thrilled by their fight to overcome it all. Newspapers were an opportunity to preach to a wide audience," he says.

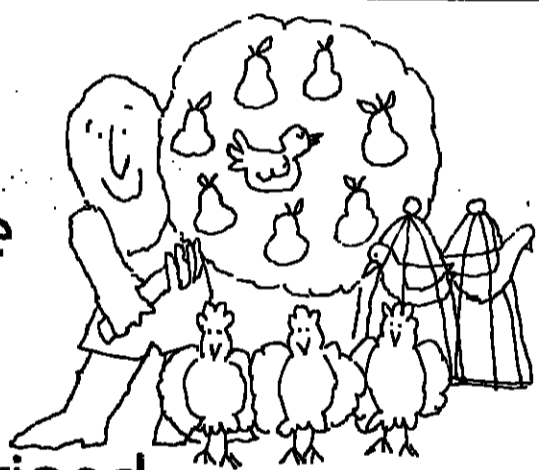
"The black journalist in South Africa must ask himself: 'What comes first, my personal comfort or my part and parcel of the broad black consciousness movement?' I have decided I am part of the struggle."

Mr. Qoboza's newspapers cater to blacks, emphasizing news from other black African nations and "taking only an academic interest" in news from Europe and the all-white South African Parliament.

"A few people feel that we are not as outspoken as we should be. But they don't understand the problems we face. It is all very easy to say why don't you stick your neck out," he says. He adds that blacks who lawfully to change South African society are labeled "Uncle Toms" by outsiders.

"To be a newspaper in South Africa you have to be cautious," Mr. Qoboza says. "But you have to continue to make the right noise or not be a newspaper at all."

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Canada

Lumberjacks go 'deluxe'

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Laurentide Park, Quebec
He still swats black flies and mosquitoes during the summer and faces winter temperatures of 40 degrees below zero as he pushes through waist-high snow. But for a Canadian "bushman" (French for lumberjack) like Vital Cote, whose countrymen cut the trees that make about two-thirds of the newsprint and many of the cartoons used in the United States, a rugged style of life is softening somewhat.

Most fire-heated log cabins at remote

cutting sites have been replaced with air-conditioned, centrally heated lodgings equipped with television and sometimes even sauna baths.

Just 10 years ago, Monsieur Cote recalls, lengths of wood lumberjacks cut by hand-held power saws. And Jean-Marie Cote (no relation to Vital) who started as a lumberjack at age 16 and today cuts with a hand power-saw removers using an ax until 1953.

But as a visitor sees, after a jolting ride on a rutted dirt path through fragrant freshly cut pines, a new kind of lumbering is beginning here. Machines that look like small bulldozers with goose-necked grippers instead of scyops

are about to replace the hand-held saws in many forests. The machines grip a slender tree, slice through it near the base, lift it up to a set of rollers that cut off the limbs, and spit out stripped logs.

Lumberjacks using hand-power saws cut through only about 150 to 200 slender trees a day, "bushmen" here say. But the new "Tree Harvester," as John Deere Company calls its version, being tested here, cuts as many as 90 trees an hour. The company plans to start producing the machines for sale next summer. Other companies are developing similar machines.

The Tree Harvester's cabin is air-conditioned and radio-equipped. Operating it is "less tiring" than using a power saw by hand, says Vital Cote in his rural Quebec French, who liked the outdoor work even when he was

cutting by power saw. Winter, however, still brings challenges. Sometimes, says Monsieur Cote, putting his hands out palms down at waist level, deep snow makes work difficult. But when it gets to shoulder depth, he says, work stops.

"If it weren't for us, there wouldn't be newspapers," he says.

Some lumberjacks fear the new machines will replace them. But the machines, which could cost \$100,000 each, might help some paper companies attract more men to work in the woods, a current problem, says Arthur Kaufman of the Newsprint Information Committee in New York, sponsored by several paper companies.

Currently about half the Canadian paper industry is on strike seeking wage increases of about 40 percent, says Mr. Kaufman.

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Philippines

Has Marcos created a military monster he can't control?

By Dantel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Manila
President Marcos of the Philippines has done a remarkable job in keeping the military out of policymaking despite the fact that the country has been under martial law for more than three years.

And it is a fact that the heavy hand of the military is not so much in evidence here as in some other countries under authoritarian rule, like neighboring Indonesia, for instance.

But in recent months a significant number of persons within the government have joined critics outside the government in asking whether the President has produced a military monster that he can no longer easily control.

Since martial law was imposed in 1972 the military budget has grown rapidly. The armed forces, frustrated by congressional restraints in the pre-martial-law period, have nearly doubled in manpower and apparently will continue to grow in the coming year. (This growth can be to a great extent explained by the need to counter the Muslim rebellion in the southern Philippines.)

Military men are managing a number of quasi-public companies, among them an iron and steel corporation and purchasing, insurance, real estate, shipping, and other transportation enterprises.

Alarmed by a resurgence of crime, which

had decreased immediately after martial law was imposed, President Marcos recently widened the jurisdiction of military tribunals to include swindling, robbery, murder, and narcotics cases.

In the days before martial law the most common complaint of people in the provinces was that they were being bullied by municipal mayors and the private armies and gangsters hired by these officials to protect their fiefdoms. Now in many places real power has shifted from the mayors to the military — with the complaints being directed at the military, especially in parts of the southern Philippines.

One mayor interviewed by this correspondent complained that when he filed a heavily documented report to central government authorities concerning a constabulary officer who was selling ammunition to the insurgents, he suddenly found that he himself and not the officer was the object of an investigation by the military.

"I've learned my lesson," he said. "That's the last time I'll complain about anything having to do with the military."

In parts of the southern Philippines, undisciplined soldiers of the regular Army are feared by the civilian population more than anything else. Some long-time observers contend that there is less abuse of civilians under the military than there was under the old private armies. But in a number of provinces reports of military involvement in smuggling and various forms of graft are the subject of

everyday conversation among educated Filipinos.

One of the accomplishments of the Marcos martial-law administration has been to recruit into government service a number of highly educated young technocrats, some of them former anti-government student activists. In the National Economic and Development Authority, for instance, men in their 20s and 30s hold important positions. They say that under martial law they can get things done that would have been unthinkable under the old congressional system. But one wonders what will happen to their idealism if they begin to think that the military is undercutting their achievements.

In the Army itself, one finds young majors and colonels who are convinced that there is too much corruption in the top ranks and who want to see a better example being set. For quite a few highly motivated Filipinos, the test of President Marcos's determination to institute reforms will be the way in which he copes with abuses of power by the military.

President Marcos is clearly aware of the criticism of the military and, in a speech two months ago, he vowed to do something about it. While announcing the purge of 2,000 "undesirable" civil servants, the President referred to charges against certain officials and men responsible for procurement of arms and munitions. An undersecretary in the Department of National Defense had been forced to resign. The Secretary of National

Defense was directed to conduct an investigation.

But the problem for the President is how to reorganize the military to the degree necessary to improve its image while at the same time maintaining the loyalty of key officers who, after all, constitute his main power base.

And some observers ask how he can be expected to move decisively against signs of excessive wealth in the military establishment when so many of his own friends, relatives, and former business associates on the civilian side have obviously prospered under martial law.

In an interview with this reporter, President Marcos said he was asking the military to "purge itself" and that if this were not done by the end of the year, he himself would intervene.

"If they do not purge themselves, I will purge them myself," he declared, adding that those officers who had accumulated wealth beyond their means already had been identified and were being asked to explain their finances.

"I can tell you that whosoever it is, a matter how high he is, if he is involved in corruption he will have to go," Mr. Marcos said.

But in a more recent interview, Juan Ponce Enrile, the Secretary of Defense, gave the distinct impression that nothing like a pervasive purge was in the offing.

Australia

Nobody loves rent control in Canberra

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
Desperate home-seekers in the Australian capital have taken to offering extra money — in effect, bribing — property managers for places to live, so serious is the housing shortage in Canberra.

Sometimes the "key money" offers go as high as 75 percent more than the advertised rent for available accommodations.

Canberra's population has increased by 31

percent since 1971, a Real Estate and Stock Institute survey indicates, while the quantity of private rental units has not increased.

The reason is a system of rent controls imposed by the Labor government just over two years ago that limits landlords to about a 6-percent return on their investments. This has helped tenants who already had places to live, but it also has driven away private investors who might have built new rental units. And some landlords have responded by selling their properties and putting the proceeds into long-term bank deposits or securities — sometimes doubling the 6-percent

return intended by the rent-control authorities.

Moreover, when a landlord sells out it is usually to someone who is wealthy, not to an income-earner at the level the rent-control law was designed to help.

Not surprisingly, real-estate managers here are unhappy with the situation. Said Len Tosh, an official of Australia's largest property corporation, "There's not one good word to be said for government control of rents. Even the fear of it drives out investors. That's why there's such a shortage in Canberra."

Particularly disadvantaged by the rent-

control law are students at the Australian National University in Canberra. Hundreds of them look for housing each term, but landlords are not allowed to rent to groups that want to share a house or apartment.

Recently, however, the Labor Party has shown that it recognizes the problems the rent-control law has caused. The Canberra branch of the party has asked the government to emphasize "tenant protection" rather than rent ceilings. It proposes that the rates of return available from other types of investments be taken into consideration when setting rent ceilings — as well as an investor's building, maintenance, and operating costs.

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Asia

No deep freeze in Hanoi's relations with Washington

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

As North and South Vietnam move closer to reunification — with the North very much in the driver's seat — this is the current status of Hanoi's relations with:

• Washington — softer than at any time since the collapse in Saigon nearly seven months ago.

• Moscow — closer than at the time of the collapse in Saigon. North Vietnamese party leader Le Duan, on his recent visit to the U.S.S.R., subscribed in an agreed statement for the first time to a key Soviet anti-Chinese catch phrase, "the inevitability of detente."

• Peking — cooler than at any time since the collapse in Saigon. Le Duan's acceptance of "the inevitability of detente" in Moscow came on the heels of a visit to Peking which he apparently cut short because things had not gone well in his talks with Chinese leaders.

Signs of the softening in relations between Washington and Hanoi include: 1. Hanoi's acceptance of a shipload of South Vietnamese

refugees who voluntarily decided to return to their homeland after a spell in a refugee camp on Guam; 2. release by the Vietnamese of nine Americans, mostly missionaries, held since last March; 3. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's reported statement behind closed doors just over a week ago to a congressional committee that he saw "no obstacle to the principle of normalization of relations (with the Vietnamese)"; and 4. Washington's lifting of its ban on the shipment to Vietnam by the Society of Friends (Quakers) of relief and rehabilitation supplies.

Despite the emotions on both sides at the time of the Communist victory in Saigon, Washington and Hanoi have apparently been in tacit agreement since then on avoiding action which might lead to a long deep-freeze on U.S.-Vietnamese relations such as occurred in Washington-Peking relations after the Communist victory in China. So far they have succeeded — although normalization of relations is still hardly round the corner.

In both the U.S. and Vietnam, domestic politics might well dictate the speed of such normalization. In the U.S., presidential elec-

tion politics are likely to dominate the scene increasingly until late 1976. In Vietnam, the Communist Party leadership finds itself deeply involved in implementing the reunification of North and South Vietnam, some months in the cards but not formally and publicly decided until a meeting in Saigon last week of representatives of both parts of the divided country.

The only specific detail of the timetable for reunification published after the Saigon meeting was that elections would be held in the North and South in the first half of next year for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution for a reunited Vietnam. (Some forecast these elections will be in March; others suggest April 30, anniversary of the fall of Saigon.)

No public announcement was made about such emotionally important details as where the capital would be, what the flag would be, or what the national anthem would be. But everybody expects the capital to be Hanoi (not Saigon), and indirect confirmation of this has come in a subsequent report that Hanoi is about to be spruced up as befits its role.

Perhaps news about the flag and the national anthem will come equally obliquely.

In deciding in late summer on early reunification — contrary to earlier intentions — the North Vietnamese may well have bitten off almost more than they can chew. The North's chief delegate at the Saigon meeting, Truong Chinh, indirectly recognized this by pointing to the differences as well as the similarities between the North and South in economic and social structure. The biggest difference, of course, is that North Vietnam is by and large a communist society after nearly a quarter of a century of communist rule. In the South, as Truong Chinh conceded, this is still far from being so — with the influences of "American neocolonialism" and "feudal ideology" to use his words very much in evidence.

While this has been going on, incidents involving the two other component parts of former Indo-China—Cambodia and Laos—are reminders of the conflicting forces within an area which the Vietnamese Communists have long tended to see as their sphere of influence by right.

Kremlin defends India on border row

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
The Soviet Union has risen to India's defense over its border dispute with China.

The Soviets used the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the October revolution to warn China they would decisively repulse any encroachment by Peking on their own interests or those of their friends.

The warning came Nov. 6, a week after the border clash between China and India had become public knowledge. (The incident actually took place Oct. 20.) It was contained in the section of the Kremlin leadership's anniversary report dealing with Soviet relations with capitalist and "third world" countries. India was singled out for special mention.

The warning prompted the Chinese Em-

bassador, who was present at the Kremlin function, to walk out.

Almost at the same time, a Soviet press commentary described the Oct. 20 border incident as part of Peking's attempt to build up a general atmosphere of tension in Asia.

(In the incident four Indian soldiers were killed in what India charged was an ambush by Chinese troops. China countered with a claim that the action was in self-defense, since the Indians had invaded Chinese territory. India has rejected the Chinese version. The clash took place 13 years to the day after the start of the 1962 border war between the two countries.)

The Soviet commentary said China's leaders were using the latest clash "to carry on with their hullabaloo about 'encroachment' of China both to justify the militarization of the country and to take the minds of their own people away from the hardships they are experiencing on account of the Maoist adventurist policy."

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Asia

Japan's Miki 'probably gained most' from Rambouillet

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"I did it," Takeo Miki exclaimed to an aide on the last day of the recent six-nation summit at the Chateau de Rambouillet. He meant that he had taken a short stroll around the chateau's lakeside gardens, clad in his Japanese kimono.

Later, in one of the elegant, cozy studies of the 800-year-old chateau, with a fire burning in the fireplace, he participated in a 1½-hour review with his five colleagues — U.S. President Ford, French President Giscard d'Estaing, and Prime Ministers Harold Wilson of Britain, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, and Aldo Moro of Italy.

No advisers were present: the atmosphere was relaxed, the language was English. (Mr. Ford and Mr. Miki had interpreters by their sides.) The conversation ranged over international affairs, with Mr. Ford talking on the strategic arms-limitation talks with the Soviets, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing about his recent trip to Moscow, and Mr. Schmidt about his equally recent trip to China.

There was speculation about Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's possible

Chinese-Japanese relations. It was not a discussion intended to reach any particular conclusions, rather it was an opportunity for leaders with enormous responsibilities to engage in a common reflection on the state of the world.

Mr. Miki, short, bespectacled, grandfatherly, came to Rambouillet wreathed in smiles and left the same way. Of the six, he probably gained most from the weekend meeting. As Mr. Miki told a press conference, the Rambouillet summit for the first time brought together the Atlantic community with the Pacific community. Japanese prime ministers have visited Europe before, but never to attend a multilateral summit.

At home, Mr. Miki faces a difficult political struggle both within his own Liberal-Democratic Party and with the opposition. He came to power unexpectedly last year as a "Mr. Clean" to restore public confidence in political processes after a series of economic and political scandals had been exposed. But he has many rivals and will have to fight and win an election next year before he can consider himself securely in office.

In Paris, however, where he came a day early for the summit, and amid the Louis XVI splendor of his suite at the

chateau, Mr. Miki was free to reflect about his own favorite concern — the defense of parliamentary institutions and of democracy in an era of world recession.

"Democracies stagnating in the status quo will not last long," he said. "But to democracies moving forward with the times, no crisis is insurmountable."

Mr. Miki faced questions from his colleagues on Japanese attitudes toward protectionism and on aid to hard-pressed "third world" countries. Japan's record on both counts has not been brilliant, and Mr. Miki was unable to make any specific promises. He urged conclusion of the so-called Tokyo round of tariff-cut negotiations by 1977, as did President Ford, and underlined the need for the developed nations to increase aid to the "third world." Whether he can get Japan's share from penny-pinching Finance Ministry bureaucrats is another matter and may have to await the result of elections next year.

But the minute-by-minute press coverage Mr. Miki received from the 91 Japanese correspondents who flocked to Paris for the event (more numerous than American correspondents accompanying President Ford) certainly enhances the Prime Minister's image at home.



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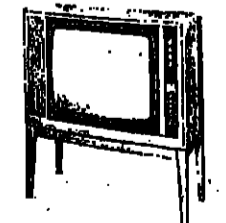
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United States

George Wallace victim of sinister plot, wife says

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Alabama
Cornelia Wallace, speaking out on the attempted assassination of her husband, Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, charges that his assassin, Arthur Bremer, was "brainwashed" and financed in a possible conspiracy led by a group or person who would profit from the Governor's being eliminated from the '72 presidential race.

Mrs. Wallace urges that so-called truth serum or hypnosis be administered to Mr. Bremer to "open him up" and that similar treatment be given to Sirhan Sirhan, Robert Kennedy's assassin, as well as to all others involved in assassination attempts on presidential candidates.

[Only a judge can order the use of hypnosis and, in any case, it is illegal to use testimony taken from a person under hypnosis, a Justice Department spokesman says. "Truth serum" drugs cannot be used legally in federal criminal cases, and any information obtained through their use cannot be used in court, he adds.]

The 24-year-old Mr. Bremer is now serving a 53-year sentence in Maryland State Penitentiary after he was convicted under Maryland law for attempted assassination. Federal charges against him were dropped because, according to U.S. Attorney for Maryland George Beall, there was no compelling new evidence, and any federal sentence would run concurrently with the state sentence.

In an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor at the Alabama Governor's mansion, Mrs. Wallace indicated that her comment about a conspiracy was based on hunches, but she believed the full truth had not emerged yet in the tragedy which left her husband confined to a wheelchair.

"Most of the time when you talk about things like this [assassination attempt] you say, who had the most to gain by it?" she asked. "Who had the most to gain by George Wallace being out of the presidential election in 1972? I don't know, I really don't."

At first I have to confess that I thought it was the liberal element of McGovern supporters," which Mrs. Wallace alleges was "a very Communist liberal element." She continues: "That's what I thought at first . . . but then when I saw the Egleston catastrophe [Senator McGovern's running mate, Missouri Sen. Thomas Eagleton withdrew after controversial stories about his health were circulated] and some other things that happened, I think McGovern in a sense was done in, too. And the man that ended up President was Richard Nixon. So I don't know. . ."

[After the August, 1972, trial and conviction



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Mrs. Wallace: Bremer brainwashed?

of Mr. Bremer for the shooting of Governor Wallace at a Laurel, Maryland, presidential primary rally on May 15, 1972, questions began to be raised about the possibility of a conspiracy.

[When it became clear during Watergate that the Wisconsin primary was a key target of a sabotage campaign to disrupt the campaigns of Democratic candidates, speculation arose about saboteurs' contacts with Bremer, who was from Milwaukee.]

[Then Howard E. Hunt Jr., one of the Watergate conspirators, testified to the Senate that he was asked by special counsel to the president Charles W. Colson if he would break into Mr. Bremer's apartment to see if he acted alone in the assassination attempt. Mr. Colson later called Mr. Hunt and said the break-in was not necessary.]

Referring to the Hunt testimony about Mr. Colson, Mrs. Wallace said, "I sure would like to know why he did it. And also that apartment was not sealed off for hours; the correct procedure was not followed, let me say that."

Asked if she would press for reopening an investigation of the attempted assassination, Mrs. Wallace said, "No. I think it will happen. I think it will come about. But in my husband's case particularly there's one thing I think the federal government should do."

"If I didn't have anything else to do I would make a one-woman campaign of trying to get a federal law passed that in the case of an assassination or an attempted assassination of a presidential candidate, that the federal authorities . . . should administer truth serum or anything that could be administered medically under the supervision of a state medical board . . . whatever drugs are necessary to make him loosen up his tongue, make him tell the truth, or hypnosis . . . that would go along with the penalties for doing this."

[The scientific terms for the two drugs commonly called truth serums are scopolamine hydrobromide and sodium pentothal. They cause a loss of inhibitions but, according to Frank Chappell, science news editor of the American Medical Association, have "very dubious effects" in eliciting truth. Their "effectiveness as truth serum crops up only in fiction."]

Mrs. Wallace stated that using drugs or hypnosis on Mr. Bremer was "The only way the American public can know the truth, for no holds barred, to have anything that we have available to find out the truth from him, barring torture or abuse. I don't believe in torture or abuse for anyone."

"I feel like right now, Bremer's the only one that can tell the truth, unless his mind's been so tampered with that he doesn't really know what happened. . . Sirhan could tell the truth. Of course Oswald's dead so we'll never know."

I think this conspiracy thing ought to be put to rest. And I think the only way to do it is to have these men tell the truth themselves."

One of the facts Mrs. Wallace would pursue if she were "investigating the possibility of

conspiracy" was how Mr. Bremer knew Governor Wallace would be in Laurel at that time. She notes that her husband had been campaigning so vigorously in both the Michigan and Maryland campaigns that rally times were changed so often that even she did not know where they would be or when.

She thinks Bremer "had financial help — that is just my gut intuition, that he had somebody keeping him posted about where we were going to be."

At the time of the shooting Bremer was unemployed and had total assets of \$300 but had followed the Wallace campaign around the country.

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United States

Washington shudders over melodramatic FBI-CIA revelations as the search for remedies begins

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington asks "what next?" in the CIA-FBI scandals.
Proposed remedies:

— Legislation to re-define and restrict the secret agencies, shown by the Senate Intelligence Committee to have connived in foreign assassination, to have used all illegal domestic surveillance.

— Specific provisions to outlaw secret murder plots against international leaders.

— Tighter congressional oversight including a joint Senate-House committee.

Yet when all was said and done some in Washington had the unhappy feeling that a new blow had been struck at Americans' confidence in their government, and in the belief of the average citizen — after Vietnam and Watergate — that he was in control of affairs.

The facts now seem undisputed.

Six Democrats and five Republicans, in a temperately written, unanimous, 347-page Senate report trace a 20-year pattern in which assassination of foreign leaders by the Central Intelligence Agency was a deliberate American policy either with, or without, the formal approval of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.

Simultaneously, officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation acknowledged a nationwide, secret, extralegal campaign to disrupt left-of-center and other organizations, of which the six-year drive to harass and discredit civil-rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. was the most spectacular. The FBI, under J. Edgar Hoover, sent the civil-rights leader in 1964 an anonymous, threatening letter a month before he received the Nobel Prize, interpreted by him and others as an effort to get him to commit suicide. Anonymous letters also went to his wife.

President Ford "abhors" American officials' involvement in assassination plots abroad, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said. The White House also condemns excesses by the FBI. The President has plans to control such activities and will make them public "when they are ready," Mr. Nessen said.

In fact, there seemed nobody in Washington willing to say a kind word for the CIA-FBI activities, other than to recall the emotions of the time in which they occurred, and to hope that

exposure would not damage the agencies' legitimate fact-gathering activities.

The Senate report, titled "Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders," said little that has not been printed before.

Damage to government credibility seemed reflected in a call by David W. Belin, staff lawyer of the Warren Commission, who abruptly asked that the commission's inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination should be reopened. He was and is one of the strongest defenders of the Warren report but feels that public confidence in the FBI and CIA has been so shaken by failure to disclose details in the case, as well as by surreptitious assassinations abroad, that the inquiry should be reviewed.

Did Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy know of the CIA plots against Fidel Castro, Mr. Belin was asked on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Sunday? Mr. Belin was executive director of the Rockefeller Commission which preceded the Senate inquiry.

"The evidence is in conflict," Mr. Belin answered but added, "It's reasonable to assume that they did know." Mr. Kennedy's brother, Robert, he noted, as Attorney General, knew; and the brother of Mr. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, Allen Dulles, knew as director of CIA.

The Senate committee under Frank Church (D) of Idaho, did a "thorough job," Mr. Belin added.

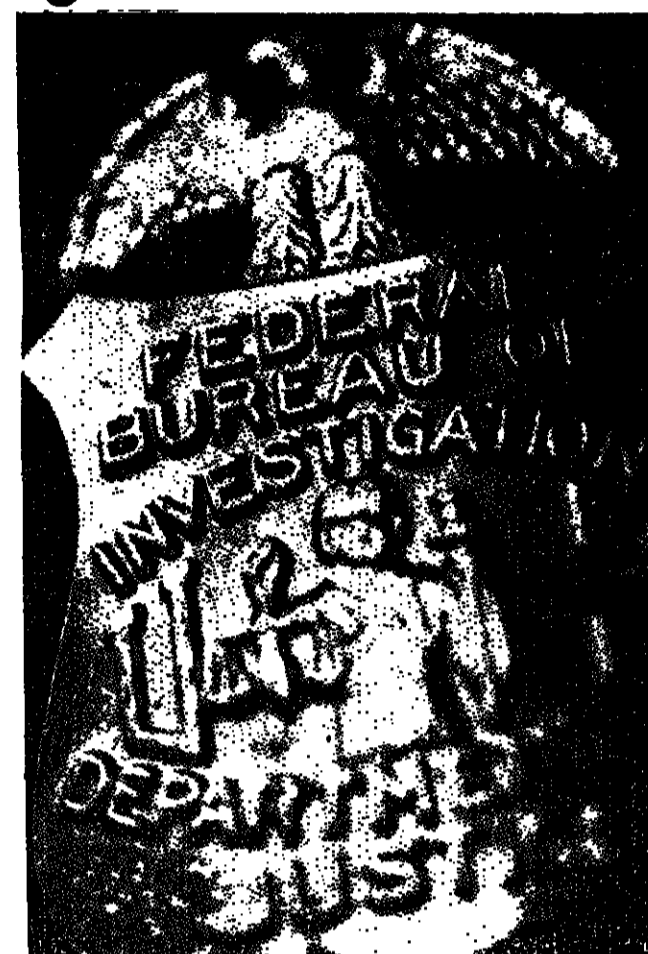
As for Congress, it seemed to shudder at what it had found and showed no effort to make partisan capital of it. Yet senators felt that it was a sign of national strength, not weakness, to make the facts public.

Melodramatic details seemed likely to fix themselves in the public's mind — poisoned diving suits, explosive seashells, toxic toothbrush, cooperation with the Mafia — this was fiction made palpable, while presidents and Legislature looked the other way.

In the chink between America's division of powers between White House and Congress surveillance agencies had taken over.

Officials initiated plots to kill Cuban Premier Castro and Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, and they were involved in coups that resulted in deaths of three other foreign leaders, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Gen. Rene Schneider of Chile, in efforts against the Allende regime, and Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam.

The Senate report may be a best seller. It is believed no other government has published anything like it.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Tarnished badge of authority?

Former CIA Director Richard M. Helms, for example, told of a meeting in 1970 with Mr. Nixon who instructed him "to play a direct role in organizing a military coup d'etat in Chile to prevent Allende's accession to the presidency." This was to be kept secret from the Departments of State and Defense, Secretary Kissinger and Attorney General John N. Mitchell were present.

Big Brother's all-seeing eye worries Mr. Average American

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
You drive to a meeting of an organization which occasionally sponsors public protests. Local police record the license number of your car and others parked near the meeting site. A police informer takes notes during the

meeting. A police intelligence file is opened on you and others in attendance.

Have the police violated your constitutional right to privacy by discouraging you — if you learn of the surveillance — from attending further meetings of the group? Or do such tactics protect people's right not to be endangered by a disturbance that might arise from one of the group's protests?

These questions are at the heart of a growing, nationwide probe into intelligence-gathering tactics of state and local police. Issues involved are similar to many of those raised in this week's Senate probe of domestic surveillance tactics by the FBI.

In law suits in more than a dozen cities, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and other groups are challenging the constitutionality of some surveillance methods of state and local police.

Congress, meanwhile, awaits a report next month by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on whether federal money is involved in questionable police surveillance tactics in 10 large cities. Congressional investigations may follow, according to House and Senate staff sources.

A preview of the controversy came last week in a highly unusual public report by the grand jury investigating intelligence-gathering methods used by the Chicago Police Department since 1969. The report said:

• Community groups not showing "even the slightest" criminal activity had been systematically spied on; files were kept on participants and donors. The data was shared with an Army intelligence unit and the FBI.

• One undercover agent even became president of a group, after which the group lost much of its strength. In another case, an agent

provocateur reportedly encouraged members of a group to use snipers.

• Some data was collected by illegal wire tapping.

• "The true motivation for the spying on community groups was political," the report said. Most of the groups, at one time or another, opposed Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley. It was noted.

• The intelligence effort netted little useful data, and was a "substantial waste of money and time and a serious intrusion on the constitutional rights of the people of Cook County," (which includes Chicago).

Top Chicago Police officials defended the tactics as necessary to determine whether groups studied were potentially violent.

The grand jury said refusals of city and police officials to cooperate in the investigation and destruction of key evidence made indictments impractical, but recommended disciplinary action against 18 officers.

In many cities, police intelligence teams (known as "Red Squads" in Chicago) developed surveillance tactics for use on known or suspected Communist organizations in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Later, surveillance was expanded to other so-called dissident groups, finally concentrating on anti-war groups in the late 1960s.

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Aid to Zaire meets resistance

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The State Department is encountering resistance in the Senate to its efforts to promote sharply increased aid to Zaire, which senators say is a cover for indirect intervention in Angola.

"The State Department is telling us privately that we must hold up our end, that we cannot just let the Russians and Cubans impose themselves via the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)," a Senate committee source reports.

But Democratic Sens. Richard Clark of Iowa and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota are doubtful and have delayed authorization of funds until after the Thanksgiving recess.

They are afraid, the Senate source explains, that this aid on top of covert CIA support for National Front guerrillas led by Holden Roberto operating out of Zaire and South African support for UNITA guerrillas and mercenaries moving up from the south could involve the United States in a new East-West confrontation with possibilities of escalation.

According to U.S. intelligence sources, there are about 2,000 Cubans in addition to an unspecified number of Russians working out of Luanda, the capital of Angola.

And unconfirmed reports from Lusaka in neighboring Zambia say 20 Russians and 35 Cubans were captured in a battle for the key town of Malange.

The senators are concerned over the sudden upward surge in the State Department's recommendations for aid to Zaire, particularly an effort by the department to get approval for expediting about \$20 million in aid ahead of the regular aid procedures.

The original aid request mentioned by the administration for Zaire was for only \$20 million for economic development, according to committee sources. But in July the State Department scrapped that program and asked for \$23 million for security support, mainly to finance urgent imports which the department said was needed to "help Zaire over a rough spot economically."

In addition the State Department sought \$20 million in an export-import bank loan, \$20 million in commodity credits, and \$19 million for military aid.

The total of about \$80 million was about four times more than went to Zaire in the previous year.

The senators have been disturbed, further, by State Department reluctance, the source says, to make the increased aid dependent on supervision by the International Monetary Fund.

CIA interest in Holden Roberto's group, which has the backing of some tens of thousands of Africans who fled from Portuguese rule, dates back to about 1965, Africa specialists say. But the quantities of U.S. support have been small until recently.

The State Department demand for assistance to Zaire on a large scale coincides with indications that the Soviet Union, far from shying away from the possibility of another African setback, is flying and shipping support to the Luanda-based MPLA in large quantities.

Although the National Front and UNITA have thus far had no air support, the Russians are said to have sent crates of MIGs to the Republic of the Congo, probably to be flown by Cuban pilots in Angola.

The Cubans are for the most part experts on guerrilla warfare who have tried unsuccessfully in the past to foment revolutionary guerrilla movements in Latin America.

Armored cars also are reported in the growing Soviet-supplied MPLA arsenal. At least 20 such vehicles have been reported by the UNITA moving through the sparsely inhabited southern provinces of Angola.

U.S. defense strength in doubt

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Persistent questions are being raised here over Ford administration defense commitments in the wake of the removal of Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger.

Is the Ford administration seriously considering reducing troop levels below the current 2.1 million men and women in uniform?

Are U.S. and allied ground force levels in NATO equal to the large Warsaw troops forces in Europe?

On NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Sunday (Nov. 23) Mr. Schlesinger, in his first television appearance since his surprise dismissal three weeks ago, said that disagreement with President Ford over the planned fiscal 1977 budget now being hammered together by the White House was the "chief" reason for his removal.

Mr. Schlesinger indicated that under one budget plan being considered — a \$97 billion budget for the fiscal 1977 — manpower levels would have to be reduced by 200,000. Mr. Schlesinger, who favors a \$114 billion or \$115 billion defense budget for fiscal 1977 argues that current troop strength is "the minimal" level for the United States.

Aides to several key members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees privately have said it is their understanding that the White House is prepared to be "more reasonable" about future Pentagon money requests. This would tend to underscore Mr. Schlesinger's insistence that the Pentagon will be getting less funding next year for its big ticket military requests.

The current 1976 fiscal year budget is expected to be at least 7 percent below Pentagon requests when finally approved. The Senate recently enacted a \$90.8 billion budget through June, 1977, compared with an administration request of \$98 billion.

The House bill — now in conference with the Senate bill — is slightly smaller.

It is Mr. Schlesinger's long-stated contention that the Soviets are making a determined bid to pull ahead of the U.S. militarily.

The U.S. he said on TV Sunday, still has "an edge" in nuclear forces, a "qualitative edge" in tactical aircraft, and is roughly "equal" in naval strength. But the continually growing ground force levels of the Soviets — now more than 4 million men — means that the Soviet Union is in a position in which it has the initiative.

Elsewhere, several recent studies, one by the Brookings Institution, the other by a book by prominent New York Times military correspondent Drew Middleton, have raised questions about whether current allied forces in Europe could prevent the Soviets from driving to the English Channel in a "blitzkrieg" assault.

Mr. Schlesinger, currently working out of an office at Johns Hopkins University, also made these points Sunday:

• He considers the conclusion of a new SALT II agreement before 1977 "less than 50-50."

• He does not recall writing a letter to the National Security Council that allegedly raises questions about possible Soviet violations of the SALT I agreement. The House Intelligence Committee has in part based a contempt citation against Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on administration refusal to turn over that document.

• Reiterated his belief that the Soviet Union violated the "spirit" if not the "letter" of SALT I.

Mr. Schlesinger said that while he believes President Ford has the "heart of will" toward the military, he also faces a "severe budgetary problem" which may lead to what the former Defense Secretary calls "unwise" troop reductions.

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United States

Americans talk about America

Thanksgiving meant more than turkey and football this year for one of the Americans on our staff. It's not only that the children were home for the holiday. It's that he has just spent a month on a bus listening to his countrymen across the land for a bicentennial assignment — and he found a lot to be grateful for behind the headlines of gloom and doom.

In fact, no matter what topic comes up around the office, it's hard to stop him from quoting someone in Sauk Centre, Minnesota; Ritzville, Washington; San Ysidro, California; Amarillo, Texas; Tallapoosa, Georgia; Greenville, South Carolina, etc., etc.

So, for the sake of a little Thanksgiving peace, we said: "OK, tell us what makes you feel so good about America when so much

firmation in 1975 of the legendary friendliness of the Americans. To an American, another reason for celebrating Thanksgiving this year was seeing in so many people an underlying faith against adversity that would have been recognizable to the Pilgrims at the first Thanksgiving.

There are the taped voices of schoolchildren who were asked about the future of America after they had seen its past on the Freedom Train: "Well, I think it's getting better." "I don't know, I think it'll be real neat, though." "I think it's going to be kind of great." "It might turn out pretty good."

And there are the comments of their elders, so many of whom spoke from the experience of bad times survived in the past — and saw the weathering of Watergate and Vietnam as a strengthening rather than weakening process. They deplored the high prices, the "rough go" of the recession, but they looked at their own individual lives with considerable satisfaction. Easy to understand, perhaps, in the case of a black millionaire recalling the disadvantages he had overcome. But another black man, emphasizing his disadvantages in American society, traced his lack of bitterness to his gratitude to God for achieving whatever he had achieved.

Time and again, with no prompting, Americans in 1975 brought up their religious beliefs in talking about their country. Yes, it's a secular society out there, with pursuit of pleasure competing with the "hard work" invoked by many older Americans when they try to define what made their country great. But the religious overtones of the first Thanksgiving still echo in the American consciousness.

And that's another reason to be grateful as one looks at all the problems whose solution depends on how much today's efforts pattern the love and wisdom of that "divine Providence" on which the signers of the Declaration of Independence placed their "firm reliance."

Travelers from abroad on the buses expressed their appreciation for finding con-

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What Ford told Reagan

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford feels deeply that he now is under bitter siege from Ronald Reagan and that the Reagan bid is unfair and bound to be divisive.

This is his private view, it is learned — in contrast to the public statements in which the President has been "welcoming" the Reagan candidacy, saying that challenges of this kind in the presidential primaries would add interest to the Republican race.

But it now is known that in his recent phone conversation with Mr. Reagan — when Mr. Reagan called to tell the President that he had decided to enter the race for the nomination — Mr. Ford's response was extremely cool.

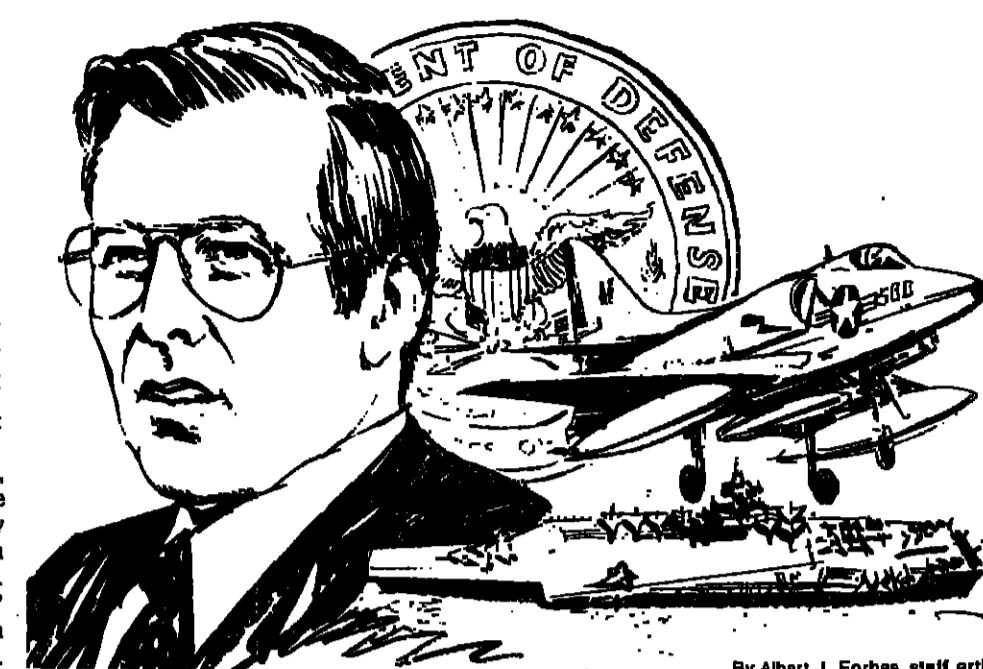
A White House spokesman has said publicly that Mr. Reagan merely had called to assure the President that his bid would not be divisive.

But it now is known that the President said, in response: (A) That the move by Reagan was bound to result in bitterness and divisiveness;

(B) That it would inevitably weaken the GOP effort against the Democrats;

(C) And that the President thought what Mr. Reagan was doing was unfair — that he, Mr. Ford, was entitled to the nomination.

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New Defense Chief Rumsfeld — can he balance defense puzzle?

Joy absent at Rumsfeld swearing-in

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
With ruffles and flourishes and the band playing "Hail to the Chief," President Ford and newly designated Defense Secretary Donald R. Rumsfeld walked quickly down the stairs fronting the riverside entrance of the Pentagon with the massive 16 columns supporting the entrance to the world's largest military establishment behind them.

Within 30 minutes, Mr. Rumsfeld — President Ford's former chief of staff at the White House — had become Defense Secretary in what political analysts argue may well be among the President's riskiest political ventures.

For the Pentagon, the Rumsfeld appointment is both a shock and an enigma.

In the past seven years the Pentagon has had four defense secretaries: Melvin Laird, Elliot Richardson, James R. Schlesinger, and now Mr. Rumsfeld. Yet for a vast governmental bureaucracy with a budget of about \$100 billion a year that must plan weapons systems and defenses in terms of decades, the almost continuous "revolving doors" at the Pentagon has meant confusion and uncertainty.

The Pentagon is taking the worst drubbing on Capitol Hill in a decade. The Senate this week, for example, slashed the defense budget for fiscal year 1976 some 7 percent.

Despite some grumblings by military chiefs over his professional manners and drive for weapons standardization in NATO, former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger deemed deep respect at the Pentagon. As Dr. Schlesinger was a university-trained economist and PhD who had served an important post with the prestigious Rand

Institute, Mr. Rumsfeld's background is basically political. Mr. Rumsfeld is a former Illinois congressman who later headed the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Nixon administration and served a brief stint as U.S. ambassador to NATO.

It was a perfect day for a swearing-in ceremony: 70-degree autumn weather with clear blue skies and a slight wind. To the north, silhouetted against the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial, glistering jet aircraft slowly made their approach, dipped and descended toward Washington's nearby National Airport.

Behind the President and Mr. Rumsfeld were the Cabinet members of the Ford administration. Justice Potter Stewart was there for the oath-taking.

Despite the martial music and spit and polish of the color guards, the mood at the Pentagon Thursday was joyless and contrasted sharply with the sadness evident at the mustering-out ceremony for former Secretary Schlesinger.

In his brief introductory remarks, President Ford came out again briefly in favor of "a military capability second to none." Observers noted, however, that he failed to chide current congressional defense budget cuts.

Mr. Rumsfeld, moreover, while insisting that the U.S. would maintain its "vigilant and due caution," came down squarely on the Ford administration's detente posture. "Detente must be seen for what it is — a word for the approach we use in relations with nations who are not friends. . . whom we are not sure we can trust, and who have military power and have shown an inclination to use it to the detriment of freedom."

"With such nations," Mr. Rumsfeld added, "we test to see if there are ways to reduce confrontations. . ."

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Twelve years after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated with a mail-order rifle, Congress still finds meaningful gun control an elusive target.

The most high-powered campaign for gun control since the Dallas tragedy is on its way to producing legislation which disappointed proponents already are calling a dud.

The tentative new bill — whose drafting began soon after two apparent attempts to shoot President Ford, and ended with the acing of presidential candidate Ronald Reagan by a man with a toy gun — would provide:

• No new curbs on the cheap, easily concealed handguns known as "Saturday night specials" comprising over 75 percent of

Gun-control bill looks like a dud

handguns used in crimes and proliferating at the rate of one million a year.

• No centralized registration of handguns or owners — only of commerce among gun dealers.

• Mandatory prison terms of 2 to 20 years for crimes committed with firearms, a concept which in eight months of experience in Massachusetts has yielded checkered results.

• A waiting period of 21 days before an applicant can buy a handgun — one week longer than the requirement imposed by California after the two presidential assassination attempts there, but a device which gun-control advocates view skeptically.

A source who helped the House of Representatives' crime subcommittee draft the bill, calls it "terribly disappointing."

It is the first firearms legislation to emerge from the nearly year-old Congress, which both proponents and opponents expected to be the most gun-control prone in years.

United States

Black Panther returns home

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
The return of Eldridge Cleaver to the United States epitomizes the switch of radical black groups from their 1960s violence to working within the system.

The end of Mr. Cleaver's seven-year, self-imposed exile in Cuba, Algeria, and France will engender "mostly curiosity — in light of the legal road ahead of him," according to one Chicago attorney involved in an ongoing Black Panther trial here.

Former Illinois Black Panther leader Bobby Rush — now enrolled as a graduate student at the University of Illinois — says the violence

of the Eldridge Cleaver days "is a thing of the past."
For his part, Mr. Cleaver appears to have mellowed as well from his former anti-America stance.

He calls developments in this country "fantastic," and he adds: "I think we're in a creative period of democracy in the United States, beyond my wildest dreams or hopes."

Mr. Cleaver has talked about returning to the United States for the last four years. But the first major signal this fall regarding a change in the black militant climate came in September, when the Black Muslims — one of the most controversial black movements in the U.S. — held what was billed as a "coming out party" here in Chicago to celebrate the

end of its 45-year-old ban against whites.

Among the Panthers, the change is embodied in Mr. Rush, once co-coordinator of the Illinois state party. Last year, he was graduated with honors from a local university with a bachelor's degree in political science. Today he is studying toward a master's degree in public administration.

The reason, he said in a brief, sidewalk interview is that he "needs credentials to be effective."

Mr. Rush has shaved his beard and trimmed his once-shaggy Afro. He has shed his guerrilla fatigues for conservative denims. He says he believes the violence of the Cleaver-influenced '60s has laid the foundation for a political "anti-party" to stand in opposition to the national political parties.

Nationally, most of the Black Panther backbone has vanished. When Mr. Cleaver, a

former convict and author of the bestselling "Soul on Ice," jumped his parole in 1968, the Black Panther Party he belonged to was estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 militants working out of some 40 storefront headquarters around the country.

Party activity evolved into soup kitchens and then the soapbox (in Oakland, California, home of national Black Panther headquarters, founder and former president Bobby G. Seale lost an election for mayor in May, 1973). And Panther leaders have long since scattered.

For the near future, Mr. Cleaver faces a long court battle over federal charges that he violated parole terms. He jumped bail after he was charged with murder in connection with a 1968 shootout between Panthers and police in Oakland.

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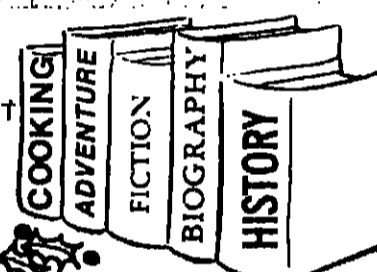
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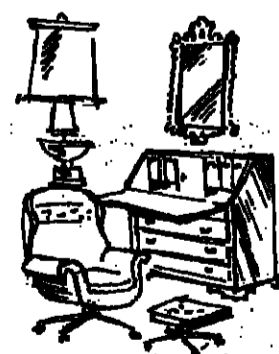
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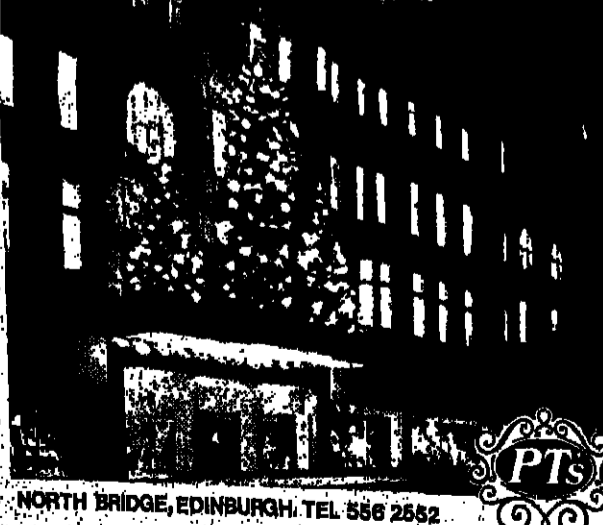
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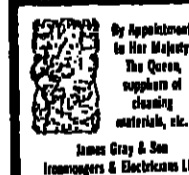
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Retirement dream come true

Goats, bees, ducks, rabbits, a garden, and farmhouse on Ireland's misty coast

When you garden to eat "you either succeed or else," say the Grants, whose plot and house sit atop bluffs that slope toward Ireland's Dunmanus Bay

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dooneen, Ireland
A full moon dusted the surrounding landscape with silver and spread a broad carpet of light across Dunmanus Bay. At night, as during the day, this rugged, remote, Mullinvara Peninsula on the southwest coast of Ireland was proving exquisitely beautiful.

I had arrived that afternoon for an all-too-brief visit with Donald and Mary Grant. And now after several hours in their company and in such a setting as this, I was beginning to understand why this American couple saw fit to leave New York and exchange a penthouse for a farmhouse, the stimulation and excitement of writing on world affairs for the challenge and physically demanding work of subsistence farming in Ireland.

Few people make such a transition voluntarily. Fewer still do so and look back with no regrets.

Six years ago Donald Grant, a long-established and respected United Nations correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch took early retirement to settle in Ireland; Mary simply terminated her connections with Business Week magazine and an Indian newspaper for which she acted as U.S. correspondent.

It was the beginning of a totally different life-style, one they find so eminently satisfying that the question of a return visit to the U.S. to see old friends and relatives finds them in a quandary.

Couple reluctant to leave farm

Neither one has taken out Irish citizenship, and neither expresses the desire to do so. Yet Ireland, or rather this remote piece of it, now is home to them, and they are reluctant to leave even temporarily. Who will look after the goats? This now is a practical concern of a couple whose sole farming experience before coming here was the cultivation of a few tubs of flowers on an apartment terrace high above the raucous streets of New York.



Photos by Peter Tonge

The Grants: traded New York penthouse for Irish farm

Here the Grants are high up, too, on a bluff that slopes steeply down to the sea, but the sounds that float up are subdued, never abrasive as in the city. And though occasionally draped itself like a damp shawl over the green countryside, there is no smog. If the aroma of turf (peat) fires qualifies as air pollution, it is surely the most pleasant kind there is.

Of necessity, the Grants quickly became complete farmers. "When you grow to eat, you either succeed or else . . ." they contend. Goats, rabbits, ducks, bees, all quarter-acre food garden and a small fruit orchard meet virtually all their needs.

A large freezer is packed with everything from wild

game (for those occasions when the ducks go off the lay) to a portion of the summer snap-bean crop. Before the milk goes dry, some milk may be frozen too. Pie-shaped pieces (how else could two people make use of several dozens of milk a day?), are stored in a cool room.

Several bushels of drying onions hang from the rafters of the potato crop that will feed "both us and the pigs" about to be lifted, and all winter long the garden yields carrots, hardy vegetables as cabbage, brussels sprouts, and other hardy vegetables.

By their former New York standards, the Grants consider their life poor today. But in terms of food there is a sense of abundance, and they find the life "deeply satisfying."

This type of farming is labor-intensive, says Mr. Grant. "Nowhere are the rewards more directly related to the amount of work you put in. I get considerable satisfaction out of the physical effort involved."

Book on farm life selling well

Earlier I had watched the one-time newsman scythe as for the livestock, walked with him through the garden where we discussed at length the merits of composting, mulching, rotary tilling — all subjects totally foreign to him just a few years back. I also heard the goats greet an affectionate greeting when he arrived at their pasture and saw them trot up, much like the family dog, to be petted. Yes, there was no doubting the former much-traveled journalist was as much at home in this rural setting as he had been in the corridors and debating halls of the UN.

Of course, Donald Grant's small pension helps make ends meet. He also writes a weekly column on country living for his former newspaper. And the sale of his book, "While Goats and Black Bees," chronicling getting a household set up in Ireland, is selling well — in the U.S. particularly, and also in England.

"It's no 'Jaws' in terms of sales," says Mr. Grant, "but it

does seem to have struck a chord with a certain type of person."

That certain type of person also likes to write, apparently. Everyday, letters, sometimes five or six, arrive from readers of the book. "Dear Donald and Mary Grant," they invariably begin, "I feel as though I know you both so well since reading your book. It's as though you are part of the family . . ."

To the Grants, these letters are both delightful and agonizing. Though they love to receive them, there simply is no time to reply. "If I tried to answer even half of them, I'd get nothing done around the farm," says Mr. Grant.

The Grants also get visitors several times a week during the summer tourist season. "They used to come only from



Goats supply milk, cheese — and reason to stay at home

St. Louis, where my column runs, but now from all over the place because of the book."

Visitors are welcome "as long as they know we cannot simply stop everything and talk," says Donald. If they stay for any time they're expected to pitch in and help with the chores — scuffing down the weeds in between a row of beets for instance or maybe spreading out peat in the goats' sleeping quarters.

Mary was slowly stirring milk during the process of cheesemaking — a daily task when the goats are in milk — when we chatted about Irish farm life. How could two people whose previous life was a constant round of news gathering, socializing with diplomats, and frequently traveling to the far corners of the earth, adapt so easily to rural Ireland?

Change was 'natural next step'

There were adjustments, naturally, Mary says, but "we made them because we were ready to change careers. We couldn't have come to Ireland when we were young," she adds. But after full and rewarding careers as journalists, the move to Ireland seemed a "natural next step."

She couldn't have made the move with young children either, she says. She has reservations about the standard of education in rural Ireland. Moreover, though they now attend the nearest Roman Catholic church, the Grants still consider themselves Protestants. And, says Mary, the Catholic church has rather more say in school education than people brought up on the principle of separation of church and state find easy to accept.

Irish inflation, too, has caught up with Ireland so that rural properties are no longer the bargains they were just a few years ago. Still, those with the money to buy some property and a willingness to work hard, the Grants say come. Ireland is damp at times, but never cold (how else can a garden grow all year round?), and — it's always beautiful.



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Middle East

Soviet fighter deal with Syria perturbs U.S.

MIGs arrival could muddy peace settlement

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Transferral to Syria of 20 Soviet-piloted MIG 23s is seen by highly placed American officials as an overt and hostile effort to blast the American-sponsored step-by-step movement towards a Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union, the officials point out, has chosen a critical moment to begin moving an entire squadron of its most advanced reconnaissance and interceptor aircraft to Syrian airfields.

Syria must by the end of this month decide whether to extend the life of the United Nations force now in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. Also the United States still hopes to get disengagement negotiations going between Syria and Israel; and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, known for his fiery speeches, has just exceeded all records in hyperbole and promises to reverse the step already taken by Egypt in the Sinai agreement with Israel.

In this context such an overt move by the Soviet Union is taken seriously at the State and Defense Departments and the CIA.

Until now MIG 23s, which are an advanced model of the MIG 23 and are called Foxbat by Western intelligence, have been seen only in Egypt. They arrived there along with other Soviet-piloted aircraft after President Gamal Abdel Nasser, in January, 1970, made a secret trip to Moscow to plead for help against Israeli Phantom F-4s. Later, Russians flew from bases close to the Suez Canal and the Israelis claim to have shot down four Soviet pilots flying MIG 23s.

All the Russian-piloted aircraft were withdrawn by the Soviet Union after President

Anwar al-Sadat ordered Soviet technicians to leave in 1972, and then returned only briefly during the 1973 war.

The MIG 23s are the highest-flying and fastest plane in the Middle East. Only five or six of them were based near Cairo and Aswan. They combined with 15 Soviet-piloted Badger bombers to fly reconnaissance over the eastern Mediterranean, watching the U.S. Sixth Fleet and NATO naval craft.

The arrival in Syria of an entire squadron of 20 of these most advanced aircraft will not only restore some of the Soviet Union's reconnaissance capacity in the eastern Mediterranean but will, according to Israeli sources, give Syria for the first time a qualitative edge over Israel in the air. The MIG 23s are divided into category A, which is stripped down for reconnaissance, and category B, which carries armament and armor for combat.

Israeli sources say the Israeli Air Force will not have anything to equal the MIG 23 until F-15s now on order begin to arrive from the United States in 1977.

The Syrians already have a few MIG 23s which they may or may not be able to fly without Russian help, and about 200 MIG 21s, for a total of 400 combat aircraft.

The air force of Syria's neighbor, Iraq, ruled by a rival faction of the Baath (socialist) party that rules in Damascus, is about half as large as Syria's but has been reinforced during the past year with 32 to 35 of the fast and deadly MIG 23, according to intelligence sources.

The latter have worried the Shah of Iran who expects the arrival in 1976 of American F-14s to offset the MIG 23s, which are capable of being upgraded to the level of the MIG 25 Foxbat.

Jewish refugees want Arab compensation

By Francis Ofner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
Jewish refugees from the Arab countries have opened a campaign to have their claims for property compensation discussed at the Geneva Middle East peace conference, if and when it is resumed.

Representatives of Jews from eight Arab countries will gather in Paris Monday for a two day conference to set up a world organization to press this issue. The delegates will represent over 2 million people, 1.2 million of them living in Israel.

"By raising this issue we don't want to increase hatred. On the contrary," said Mordechai Ben Porat, deputy speaker of the Knesset (Parliament), who is chairman of the organizing committee.

"As Jews from Arab countries, who lived there thousands of years and understand the Arab culture, we want to serve as a bridge between Arabs and Jews."

Since the Palestine Arab refugee problem is certain to be high on the agenda of talks for a general peace settlement, these Jews, now comprising 40 percent of Israel's population, are demanding equal attention.

The Knesset on Nov. 18 passed a resolution saying the Arab states should pay not only compensation for property, but also "damages for the serious suffering caused" to the Jews who were evicted under conditions of persecution.

Israeli figures show that during and after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war there was almost a direct exchange of population. According to these figures (based on statistics of the British mandatory government in Palestine) about

580,000 Arabs fled Israel compared with 586,268 Jews who left the Arab states.

Once the Geneva conference settles down to discuss the compensation issue, it will enter the complex arena of claims and counter-claims with few reliable figures to help the negotiators.

The compensation question was first studied a quarter of a century ago when the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine (CCP) determined the value of abandoned Arab property at about \$120 million (\$240 million). The CCP said about \$20 million (\$40 million) was in "movable property" and the rest was the value of the land, which was 90 percent of the total area of the newly formed Israeli state.

At about the same time the Arab refugees claimed at a conference in Paris that the "true value" of the property was about \$2 billion pounds sterling (\$4 billion).

On the Jewish side of the question, no independent study has been made public, and leaders of the revived campaign for restitution refuse to discuss figures until they begin hard negotiations. But the Iraqi-born Mr. Ben Porat said at a news conference Nov. 20 the figure would run into billions of dollars.

The value of Jewish property left behind was worth four or five times more than the Arab property left in Israel, he said.

When the Iraqi Government froze property of Jews leaving for Israel in 1951, Jewish leaders estimated its value at \$150 million (\$300 million). A committee of Libyan Jews said property abandoned in Libya after 1957 also was worth \$150 million.

There have been no estimates for the Jewish community in Egypt, which was one of the oldest and wealthiest in the Middle East.

American University of Beirut: a casualty of the civil war

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The century-old American University of Beirut (AUB), which has educated thousands of the Middle East's intellectuals, political, and business leaders, is struggling to avoid becoming a casualty of Lebanon's civil war.

Amid sounds of fresh gunfire from the eastern and central sections of the city a half mile away, AUB president Samuel Kirkwood called a meeting Monday of faculty and staff on the campus. He explained how the university hopes to survive the conflict here and a shortfall of more than \$6 million in its budget this year.

President Kirkwood said the university would be cutting 30 percent of its faculty and staff members from the payroll by Dec. 31. Unable to resume classes for the fall term because of the fighting, the university has announced it would postpone reopening of the academic year until Jan. 5, 1976.

As a precaution, lest fighting prevent this, the AUB administration announced that before Dec. 31, it will send termination notices required by Lebanese law to all faculty, staff, and nonacademic personnel.

Excepted are those needed to continue operation of the AUB hospital and clinics, which have cared for many of the thousands of wounded in the civil war, "and a few custodial and administrative persons necessary to continue" maintenance of AUB property if the university is forced to close, the university said.

Last year some 4,823 students from about 30 countries were registered in the full-time university, and the evening schools inscribed about 200 more despite curtailments caused by a student strike over higher tuition in 1974 and the outbreak of fighting in Lebanon last April.

They managed to complete the academic year.

Enrollment at AUB this October was to have been 3,635, of which 1,983 students had paid their tuition and fees before the postponement was announced. The AUB administration reckons that a full registration this year would have reached 5,000.

Mr. Kirkwood said Nov. 21 that the university would need an additional sum of \$6.5 million beyond a grant in aid received from the U.S. Government last year.

In Washington an AUB team met with key U.S. congressmen and officials of the State Department and Agency for International Development. It was promised \$4.5 million from funds already available. Another \$1.5 million would be assured, if a supplemental aid budget is passed in February.

"This was encouraging," a university spokesman said, "but so far there has been little sign that congressmen would sympathetically consider the need to provide for inflation." Devaluation of the dollar here and the civil war have sent living and operating costs in Lebanon soaring.

American missionaries founded AUB in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College. Long non-sectarian, it has awarded more than 20,000 degrees and its alumni include three Arab presidents, 10 prime ministers, more than 30 cabinet ministers, and 35 ambassadors as well as leaders of business and the arts.

AUB introduced American education to the Middle East. It occupies 73 acres of some of Beirut's choicest real estate; a landscaped, California-style campus in the heart of the city so far untouched in the fighting. Its 80 buildings include five libraries and the huge medical complex of the AUB hospital, the most modern in the Middle East. It also owns a large farm estate in eastern Lebanon for agricultural studies and experimentation.

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science

Did man wipe out millions of animals?

By Robert C. Cowen

Wildlife enthusiasts should cherish the quotas and rules of modern hunting. Under the no-holds-barred stone-age system, not even South Africa's six-foot-high, ton-and-a-half giant buffalo had a chance.

Several years ago, computer simulations showed such hunting could have wiped out mammoths and other large ice-age mammals that disappeared from North America some 11,000 years ago.

Research notebook

Now hunters' debris from two South African caves reinforces the suspicion that man was more potent a threat to the animals than climatic change.

The remains reflect both Middle Stone Age (perhaps 40,000-180,000 years ago) and Late Stone Age. Although less skilled, the earlier hunters did take the giant buffalo.

Investigator Richard G. Klein of the University of Chicago, reporting his work in *Science* magazine, says the evidence suggests the earlier hunters started a buffalo decline that led to its extinction at the end of the last ice age, 10,000-12,000 years ago.

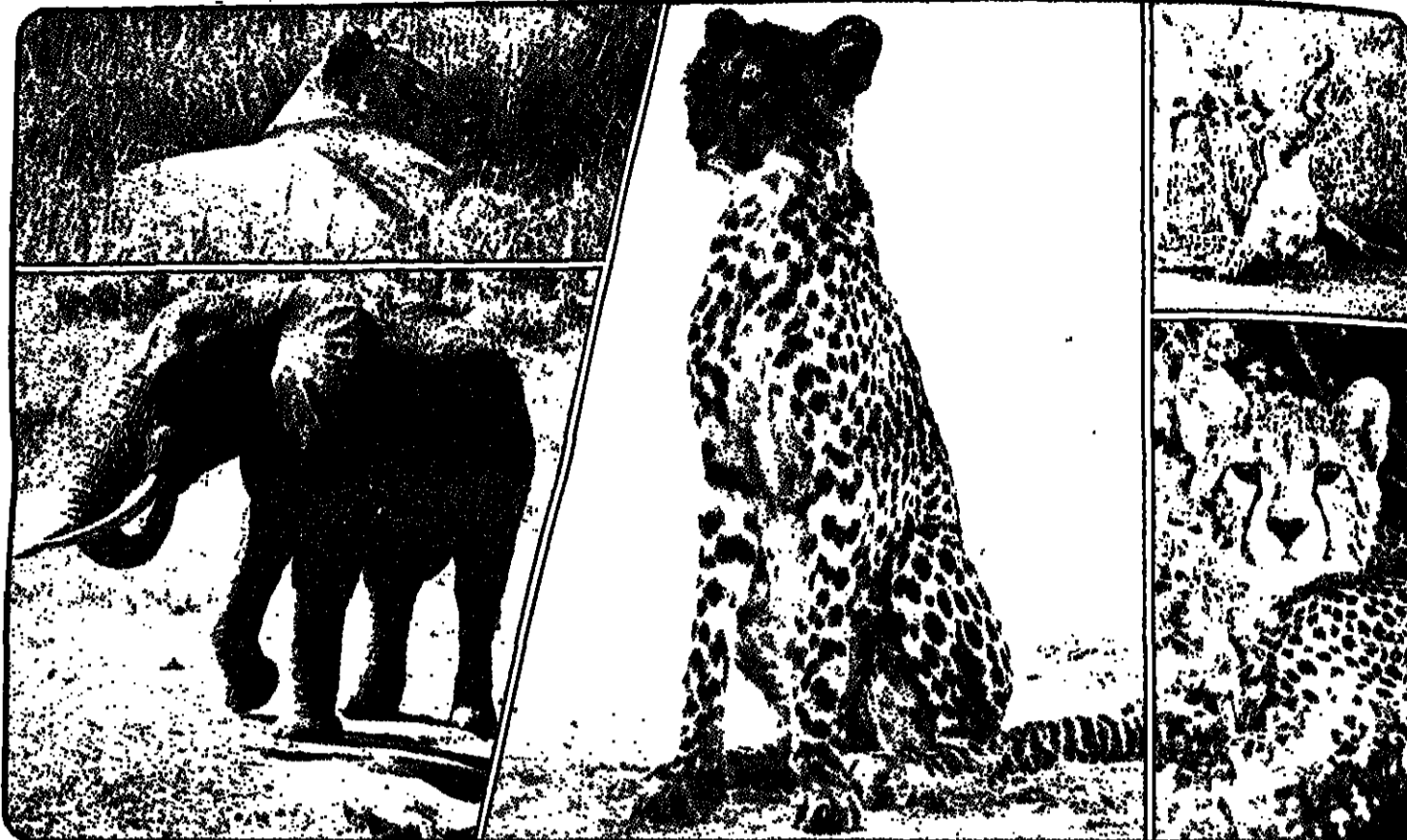
A number of other species seem to have disappeared then, leading Dr. Klein to speculate that hunters did them in too. After all, he notes, the animals had survived analogous climatic change when the previous ice age ended 125,000 years ago. "The new and critical factor at the end of the last glacial may have been the presence of significantly more competent predatory hominids," Dr. Klein says.

And that is what the computer simulations of Paul S. Martin of the University of Arizona and James E. Mosimann of the U.S. National Institute of Health suggested may have happened in North America. Theoretically, a small population of highly competent hunters entering North America, growing and expanding in a narrow, intensively hunted "front," could decimate animal species quickly. "By prehistoric blitzkrieg, 300,000 hunters . . . could wipe out 100 million large animals in 300 years," the researchers noted.

While computer simulations prove nothing, these did show it to be reasonable to suspect hunters did in animal species that survived earlier climatic shifts. Interestingly, the simulations also suggested that, by controlling their own numbers and hunting so as to conserve game, those hunters could have reached a steady state with an unending supply of big game feeding 6 million people indefinitely.

Dr. Martin did consider North America easy pickings in that the animals probably were not used to being hunted. The hunters "found a productive and unexploited ecosystem," he said, noting there can be no repetition of this now until mankind lands on a habitable planet of another star. Now, however, Dr. Klein's findings suggest the hunting impact was just as heavy in Africa where animals long had been wary.

There's a lesson in this, not for today's highly regulated hunters, but for all of us. In an age when loss of habitat is the greatest danger to wildlife and loss of farmland to urbanization erodes our own capacity to produce food, it is mankind itself that is at the mercy of ecological carelessness.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Wildlife at home in Africa's parks

Zaire's prize national park

By Robert Cahn
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rwinda, Zaire
Zaire has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of Virunga National Park, Africa's first. Delegates from more than 30 countries were present at the occasion, which was marked by pomp and ceremony reminiscent of the Belgian regime that founded the park in 1925.

Virunga was established by King Albert to preserve the habitat of gorillas in the mountainous country of east-central Belgian Congo; the park was then named Albert National Park in his honor. It was later expanded to include wildlife habitats to the north for 140 miles, and today, at nearly two million acres, is almost equal in size to Yellowstone National Park in the United States.

Under the Belgian regime, Albert National Park was renowned for its scientific research on animals and plants and their habitats. More research books have been published on the wildlife here than on any other park in the world.

Then in the troubled 1960s, tribal warfare and temporary invasions of game poachers, both from within and from bordering countries, took a heavy toll on the animals—and on their caretakers. Twenty-three guards were killed trying to defend the wildlife in the park.

After establishment in 1960 of the Republic of the Congo (later the name was changed to Zaire), the country's park system was enlarged from three parks covering one percent of the country to the present seven parks covering about 5 percent. Scientific research continues on a small scale. But the dynamic Zaire President, Mobutu Sese Seko, has made a public commitment to not only protect the present areas but also to expand the Zaire system of national parks and reserves until they constitute 15 percent of the country's land.

Recently more than 100 delegates from the general assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) traveled 1,200 miles east from their meetings near the capital city of Kinshasa to attend the anniversary ceremonies and go on safari in the park. Under a broiling sun we watched traditional native dances, listened to long speeches, applauded as native national park workers (one with 45 years of service) received medals, and then toured the park.

Many of the IUCN group had been at the centennial of Yellowstone—the world's first national park—held right after the 11th IUCN Congress in Banff, Canada, in sightseeing

trips at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks they had seen geysers and breathtaking scenery, but only an occasional bison and a few deer. Virunga's wildlife display was much more spectacular, although we had time to see only a small part of this immense and scenically magnificent area.

Virunga National Park is supposed to have 25,000 hippos, more than 4,000 elephants, 15,000 antelopes of many types, 5,000 warthogs, 15,000 buffalo, more than 500 lions, about 300 gorillas, and hundreds of species of birds. We saw hippos appearing as stepping stone "rocks" in the rivers or wading in muddy ponds; 15 lions; several large herds of elephants; the abundant kob (an antelope); giant warthogs, waterbucks, topis, hyenas, a few vervet monkeys, baboons, and jackals. We also saw large birds such as the goliath heron, marabou and saddle-billed stork, the many species of weaver birds and their basket-type nests hanging from trees, bee-eaters, chats, larks, kingfishers, and plovers.

Strict regulations forbid vehicles from going off the established narrow trails. While this disappoints some tourists, who hope to have their minibuses go within a few feet of the lion, as has been allowed in East African

national parks, the "stick-to-the-path" rules here have prevented the ruin of the savannah by criss-crossing tracks which cause erosion. Accommodations in the thatched roofed huts at Rwinda are adequate and comparable to those in national parks of East Africa. International tourism is increasing here and at other Zaire national parks, although the Zaireois can afford to visit them or have the desire to do so. Environmental education programs are being instituted in the schools to give Zaireois children an appreciation for their nation's wildlife heritage, but there are few teachers adequately trained, nor are there sufficient books and teaching aids.

But African pride in and respect for natural areas such as this park were highlighted by President Mobutu's speech opening the IUCN Assembly when he noted that "we cannot do whatever we wish" with the forests, the land, the oceans, and the upper atmosphere, which are really international resources.

"This earth of ours is precious because it is not infinite, but limited," President Mobutu said. "We must love it, cherish it, and protect it, for our own good, for the good of our children, for the good of our grandchildren."

Rare lion threatened with extinction

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Asiatic lion is dying out. Soon the African lion may be the only one of that species left in the world.

The Asiatic lion has been hovering on the verge of extinction for a while: At the turn of the century, only a dozen were left. As a result of protective measures, the number rose to 250 in 1935, and to 285 when in 1935 the Gir forest, the animal's only remaining habitat, was declared a sanctuary.

Unfortunately, the number has declined to 285 in 1981 and 177 in 1982. And seven years of effort to save the lion has increased the number only slightly, from 177 to 180.

The Gir forest, a 1,400 square kilometer stretch of rugged, undulating country composed of stunted teak

trees, bamboo, thorny scrubs, and bushes. Nearly 5,000 cattle farmers with about 60,000 domestic animals live permanently inside the sanctuary.

The annual output of grass is about 1,700 million pounds, of which about 1,400 million pounds are either grazed by the domestic animals or removed by fodder collectors

— leaving little for the wild herbivores.

The population of cheetah, sambar, and pig, the natural food of the lion, is no more than 15,000, though the area can support many more if left undisturbed. The lion turns to domestic animals for food and in revenge, the cattle farmers poison the lions.

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London fashions

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
If it moves — stripe it. London's spring clothes are striped within an inch of their lives — or else they're solid in color.

The big London Fashion Fair, was a triumph on several levels. The prices, partly due to the low state of the pound, and partly due to manufacturing efficiency, were happily low. And since the fashion was lively, buyers from all over Europe, America, Japan, the Gulf States, even Mexico, went away happy.

For once, the organization made sense. The big-turnover firms and some of the small new ones at budget level showed on two floors of the now-abandoned Biba store in Kensington. The atmosphere: lively, cheap and cheerful (no carpeting) and full of bonhomie, marked change from the strike-plagued dramas of the April showings at Earl's Court Exhibition Hall.

The smaller, one might say chic-er firms were gathered, some 20 of them, in another

place, the Inn on the Park. There, in plusher surroundings, the sales were astounding. One quite new little firm, with a pleasing range of solid calico dresses, took orders worth £50,000.

The big names, for the first time, had their private showings at the same time as the fair, thus enabling every fashion visitor to see them all. Jean Muir showed, as ever, in her own pin-sized salon with photographers virtually hanging from chandeliers. The others chose hotel ballrooms, and Zandra Rhodes even decided to show at midnight at the Round House, an old railway shed that is now an avant-garde theater.

Janice Wainwright narrows down her beautiful georgettes, pleats them in a slim mushroom style, and uses brilliant pink-embroidered roses (done for her in Lyons) across the yokes.

John Bates delights his budget-girl customers with wide-shoulder sleeveless spring-day dresses, all banded and piped in contrasting color, like the clothes were in Milan and Paris.

Mary Quant loves Bermudas, harem pants, and jumpsuits. She wants girls (mindful that she launched Britain's first mini) to wear her



Peach/white stripes by Chevron

culotte dresses, six inches above knee, to the office next spring. Mary shows these with socks and lace-up shoes.

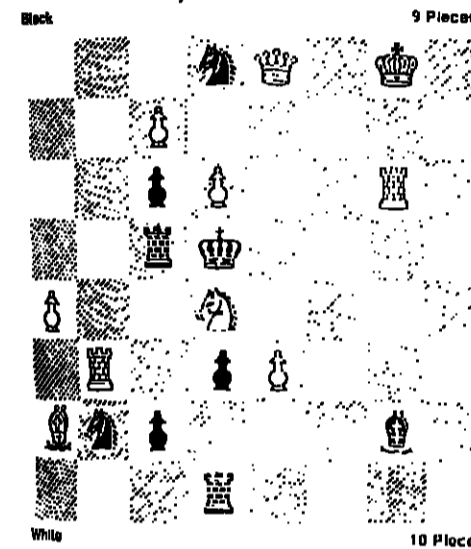
White was strong among ready-to-wear all over London and especially in the strictly tailored suits by a small, newly established firm called Tequila.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6745

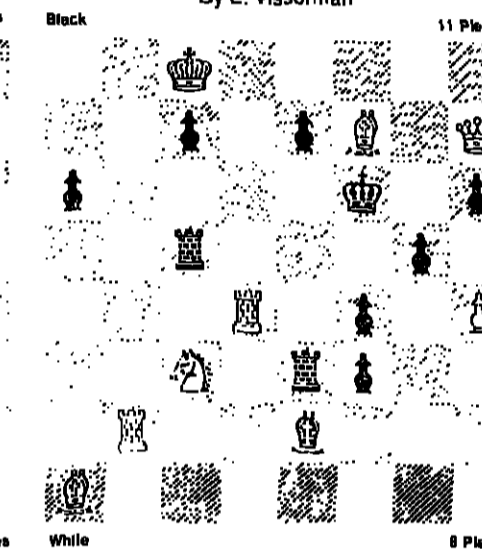
By T. Tikkanen



White to play and mate in two.
(Stella Polaris, 1972.)

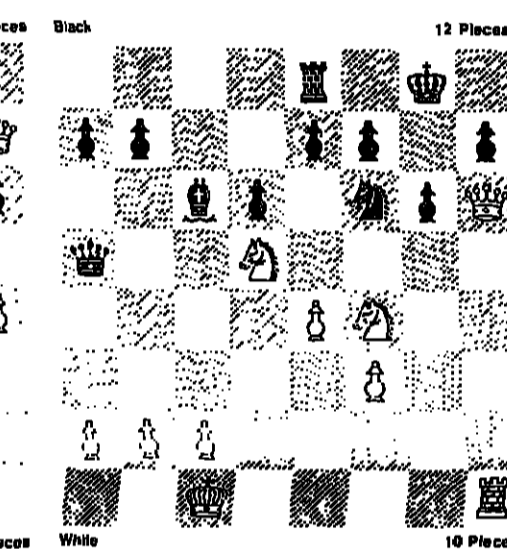
Problem No. 6746

By E. Visserman



White to play and mate in three.
(Third prize, Schack Ned, 1972.)

End-Game No. 2227



White to play and win.
(Karpov-Korchnoi, Game 2, Candidates match, 1974.)

Solutions to Problem

No. 6743. B-K5
No. 6744. 1 B-K13 threatens 2 B-R4
if 1. R-B6, 7. 8. 2 QxRch
if 1. R/5-B5: 2 QxRch, KtR7; 3
Kt-K17 mate
7 P-Q4
8 BxP
9 BxP
10 B-K13
11 K-B2

End-Game No. 2226. White wins: 1 Q-K5.
Pxp; 2 P-K7, K-B2; 3 P-Q7, Roesigns. If 3. QxP; 4
Q-B8ch, K-K; 4 Q-B8 mate.

Unusual King's Gambit

This game, from the third Vidmar Memorial, started as a somewhat tame King's Gambit. Presumably both players had special ideas in mind, but Black's combination, beginning with his 19th move proved unsound. He had defensive problems, and the pawn he sacrificed with 8 Kt-B3 never gave him satisfactory counterplay.

King's Gambit

White: 1 P-K4
Black: 1 P-K4
White: 2 P-K4
Black: 2 P-K4

Alexander Memorial

One of the strongest international tournaments to be held in England in recent years was the Alexander Memorial held at Teeside in September. Winner by a full point was the Soviet grandmaster, Y. Geller, with 9½. Smyslov was second, with Bronstein, Hort, and Hubner a half-point behind.
The two U.S. contestants were L. Kavalek, eighth, and W. Lombardy, in a tie for 13th. Smyslov was helped to his high rank by Lombardy's Vienna gambit, which turned out badly, another old opening resurrected for perhaps the last time.

Vienna Gambit

White: 1 P-K4
Black: 1 P-K4
White: 2 P-K4
Black: 2 P-K4
White: 3 P-K4
Black: 3 P-K4
White: 4 P-K4
Black: 4 P-K4
White: 5 P-K4
Black: 5 P-K4
White: 6 P-K4
Black: 6 P-K4
White: 7 P-K4
Black: 7 P-K4
White: 8 P-K4
Black: 8 P-K4
White: 9 P-K4
Black: 9 P-K4
White: 10 P-K4
Black: 10 P-K4
White: 11 P-K4
Black: 11 P-K4
White: 12 P-K4
Black: 12 P-K4
White: 13 P-K4
Black: 13 P-K4
White: 14 P-K4
Black: 14 P-K4
White: 15 P-K4
Black: 15 P-K4
White: 16 P-K4
Black: 16 P-K4
White: 17 P-K4
Black: 17 P-K4
White: 18 P-K4
Black: 18 P-K4

Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley

home

How to plan a herb garden

By Christopher Andreae
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Eldroth, North Yorkshire
The Emperor Charlemagne listed 74 herbs to be planted in his imperial gardens. Maybe the rest of us can't aspire to such a royal splash-out. But it does look as if any self-respecting garden ought to include more than a bit of parsley by the back door.

Of course herbs can be grown on any scale. But most of them do like rich soil — plenty of liquid feed if they're in pots on a windowsill, an annual dressing of well-rotted dung out in the garden. They also, most of them, prefer plenty of sunlight. Dust and shadow don't suit.

If herbs are to be given a pride of place, why not dig up a whole new area for them? My new herb-garden (since I'm unashamedly joining the current herbomania) is round. Grass paths quarter it, and each quarter is sub-divided by miniature hedges and more paths of alternating stone-slabs and low-growing herbs.

Cutting a circle in the lawn brought out the Archimedes in me. Armed with two bamboos and a length of string, I filled a plant-pot with dry sand. One cane was then stuck at the center of my projected circle, the other in the sand-filled pot on the circumference. Holding the string taut I marched round, letting the sand trickle out and leave a clear line where the edge of the plot was to be.

Then, in case it rained, I dug up a single line of turves round the circumference. The sand could be washed away to its heart's content: the shape of things to come was clear.

With all the turf in the required area lifted, the soil has to be dug all over as deeply as possible, with every trace of weed-roots being removed. Manure can be forked in, or a dollop can be added under each plant.

What herbs to plant? It helps to plan one section for large and another for small. Also, to keep the garden attractive throughout the year, arrange them so that annuals and perennials which die down in winter, are interspersed with evergreens.

I'm keeping the parts of my circle furthest from the house for larger perennials such as rosemary (a sprawling bush), sage (a more upright bush) and fennel (a feathery giant up to 5 feet).

Also at the back here I'll plant my various large mints. They not only grow tall, but their roots run like Medusa's serpents. All efforts to contain them are doomed. The only hope is to dig up the lot each winter (they die down), and replant a single root of each kind. Among other back-row perennials I'd list the artemisias, santolinas, geraniums and lavenders (all grown for their fragrance or appearance), and perhaps just in front of them, winter savory, lemon balm, lovage, horse-radish, common thyme (all useful for cooking). Incidentally, many herbs can be potted and brought indoors for winter use; the geraniums (or more accurately pelargoniums) must be — they aren't hardy.

Then there are the tall annuals. Borage beats the lot. Next, come coriander and dill. And perhaps a little in front of them, chervil, basil, sweet marjoram and summer savory. All except borage (for salads or cold drinks) are absolutely basic ingredients for cookery.

In the part of my herb-garden nearest the house I've just planted, between hyssop and box hedges, four or five different kinds of thyme; two small mints; parsley, which can last for a couple of years if the flower-stalks are cut off, but is best re-sown annually; chives, which are the mild perennial onions that need to be divided once a year or they go grassy; and perhaps tarragon, a perennial I personally haven't yet grown.

Three good plants to place at focal points are sweet bay, wall germander, and rue. If all this sounds like a big hole in the pocket, it needn't be. Seeds are available for all annual herbs, and many of the perennials, and are much cheaper than plants. But I always try friends first.

But if you're wanting to out-Charlemagne Charlemagne, there's no lack of opportunity. One English nurseryman lists over 300 different kinds of herb fit for a king.

travel/people

Down among the sheep on a New Zealand farm

By Marjorie Bruce-Milne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Zealand has over 60 million sheep and only 3½ million people. So it seems desirable, if one wishes to get the "feel" of the country, to try to meet a few of the sheep.

On an earlier visit to New Zealand we had enjoyed the pleasant towns, marveled at the thermal wonders of the North Island, and tramped the lovely Milford Track in the South. But we had remained tourists.

On this second visit we began by traveling south through the night on the Silver Star, New Zealand's crack train. Outside our windows, grazing in lush pastures, were flocks of sheep, shimmering white in the moonlight. If only one could visit a sheep station, we thought.

"Visit a sheep station?" asked the Agent in Christchurch. "Nothing easier." At least 100 owners of such properties, he informed us, welcome paying guests. Many of the homes are historic, occupied by descendants of the original settlers. Some can offer private bathrooms, all are well equipped and comfortable. Rates compare with those of a "three-star" hotel.

Visitors may, if they wish, share in the day-to-day farm activities. In addition, many farms offer riding, fishing, mountain climbing, and nature study.

For our own country adventure we settled on Linden Downs, near Masterton on the North Island, a delightful family home, 100 years old, within half of the world-famous Mount Bruce Native Bird Reserve. At the reserve are government-protected species,

among them a very rare bird called the Takahē, and the Tui, sole survivor of the dinosaurs of 100 million years ago. The tui has the curious habit of sharing a burrow with a small sea bird, the petrel.

The approach to Linden Downs is along an avenue of arching trees, past a lake to an imposing Victorian house, painted white and set in a garden bright with flowers. Our party of three assembled for dinner in the dining room, a handsome room paneled in native woods, to be greeted by our hostess, Fay Evans.

"I am Fay; at the head of the table is Phillip, my husband; this is Stephen, our son; you will meet our daughter, Susan, at the weekend. And what are your names, please?" Instinctively, we gave our Christian names. We had joined a family!

"Tomorrow," said Phillip, "we dip some of the sheep. Care to come along?"

New Zealand methods are nothing if not modern. We remembered the old way — a deep trench filled with liquid into which the terrified animals were plunged to make sure their heads, too, were soaked. This was something quite different. A truck had already arrived fitted with a tent-like structure. The sheep walked up an inclined wooden ramp. Once the tent was full a flap was closed and liquid descended from the roof. The job thoroughly done, down an opposite ramp came the sheep, stepping daintily, thoroughly soaked but apparently unfrightened. They might have been ladies after a shower. An alternative method is to pass the sheep through a wind tunnel which blows antiparasite dust into the fleece.



New Zealand's Southern Alps rear over Canterbury sheep station

The following day "we" reaped the barley. Two great fields of it. At the crack of dawn the harvester was due and was now cruising up and down, followed by bulk trucks to collect the grain. We sat under the trees and watched, while young Stephen careered round and round on his motorbike with Smokey, his pet cat, perched seemingly dangerously but evidently firmly in front of him. Both were having a wonderful time.

Another day, Phillip asked, "Like to come to an auction?" Collected in pens were lambs of every breed, smooth Perondales, Romneyes with their little furry faces . . . and, bang in the middle of one pen of lambs, a goose. "On the farm," explained the auctioneer, "these lambs and the goose were inseparable. They just had to come together." So the goose was auctioned, too.

There were picnics, with Fay's delicious pies, in the nearby foothills of Mount Holdsworth. It is a delight to wander through the bush with its giant kauri trees, its wonderful ferns, its spreading spagnum moss, to listen to the chorus of bell-like bird song.

Anyone interested in such a holiday should write to the New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau in one of the major towns such as Christchurch, Wellington, or Auckland.

Pete Seeger: folksinger, sailor and pollution fighter

By Tony Vellea
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Tying together the country and the city" is the way Pete Seeger explains the work of the sloop Clearwater. Hosting a special fund-raising sail on the Hudson River, Seeger talks about his work, both with the restored river vessel and his other interests.

"The ecologists are saying that everything is connected, and a lot of poets and artists and musicians have known this all along," notes the balladeer in his deep, familiar voice. Looking more like a seasoned coastal fisherman than a world-famous musician, he relates his recent involvement with environmental issues and the Clearwater.

"The way the Clearwater turned out, it was almost to our own surprise how effectively it was able to bring together different types of people. Usually I prefer to sing for free, where there's no admission fee, along the edge of the water."

"We like to have local support groups in each community that we stop at," he continues. "We have local sloop clubs at a dozen places on the river, and committees, and out on Long Island, too. When we come in, we have a bunch of local people inviting us in. And we make certain that we never tell people that you can't come on the boat unless you've got the money. Normally, it's everybody's boat, and if there's room on the



Pete Seeger: more notoriously than most

boat, and there's somebody standing on the dock looking wistful, why, the Coast Guard allows us to take 70 people — the captain counts carefully — and if there's room for a few extra, jump on board! This is a brand-new idea in sailboats, it's an expensive thing to keep a big boat running, so they usually charge a lot of money. But we raise our money any way we can to keep the boat free for everybody."

Seeger is one of the few musicians who have remained continually active

during the last four decades, involving himself in several different social issues and at the same time traveling extensively to perform, gaining a broad perspective on the times.

"Actually, a lot of people have done what I've done," he says with sincere modesty. "I just got more notorious than most."

It is this viewpoint, however, that contributed to the compilation of a collection of songs in a book titled "Hard-Hitting Songs for Hard-Hit

People," being reissued this season.

"A singer like myself is always a professional publicity hound. You can't put on a concert unless there's publicity about it. So whether I've wanted to or not, it's been there. I try and joke about it, and say that the price of liberty is eternal publicity. There's a lot of very big disadvantages to it. It's a sad thing that many people don't trust their own judgment, but will go by what publicity tells them. There may be a great person

in their hometown, but if he's not written up in the newspapers, you may think he can't be great, because if he were, he'd be written up in the newspapers! That's for the birds. Many musicians find that they have to leave their home towns and get famous elsewhere and then come back. And worldwide media is making the problem worse.

"I think everybody has to work out a balance between doing things which are very local, out of the media, unrecognized, and then trying to get media coverage in other things. I'm trying like crazy to get prime-time television opened. I feel very disappointed when I meet some musician who feels that he failed because he never had a hit record. Segovia never had a hit record either."

Is there any other work this money goes for besides the boat itself? I asked him. As usual he paused for a moment to consider his words, always being careful to give his thoughts a proper presentation.

"We have what's called the People's Pipewatch, a full-time employee who teaches volunteers how to inspect for pollution. In my home town of Beacon, New York, we just

finally brought a major polluter into court."

As the Clearwater begins its voyage up the west side of Manhattan, Seeger tells more about the handsome boat. "This is its seventh season. It's a small miracle in a way, because it's a very expensive thing. In the winter, she goes up to Mystic, Connecticut, and volunteers swarm all over her, repainting her, scraping her, repainting her rot that's developed anywhere. She's there for about three months: she's sailing for about nine months. Every year we sail a little more into the winter, because we learn how to do it better."

new york

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financial

Rambouillet summit

France, U.S. agree on exchange rate system

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps from sad experience, newsmen tend to be skeptical about summit meetings. That skepticism, however, was apparently misplaced in the case of the weekend economic talks at the Chateau de Rambouillet.

"It was one of the best meetings I have seen of this kind," commented one of the world's top monetary experts, a man who has been observing or participating in international monetary gatherings since the Bretton Woods meeting that created the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1944.

The most concrete achievement was the agreement between the United States and France on a foreign exchange rate system. This removes the major roadblock to a reform of the international monetary system. A settlement now should be reached at a meeting of the IMF's "interim committee" in Jamaica in January.

That agreement will remove an undesirable element of economic uncertainty in the world. It should also result in a more settled pattern of international exchange rates. This will help businessmen selling or buying goods in other countries. It could also reduce the risks for tourists of volatile exchange rates.

In their final communiqué, the six national leaders noted: "With regard to monetary problems, we affirm our intention to work for greater stability. This involves efforts to restore greater stability in underlying economic and financial conditions in the world economy. At the same time, our monetary authorities will act to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations, in exchange rates."

Prior to the Rambouillet meeting, the United States had insisted on a system of almost pure "floating" exchange rates. That means it wanted demand and supply to set the price of currencies against each other on foreign exchange markets.

France had demanded a return to fixed exchange rates.

However, five days prior to the meeting,

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a reporter from Le Figaro that the idea of completely rigid exchange rates "was conceivable under other circumstances." But he had to acknowledge that today the system "needs some flexibility to cushion it against the blows to which it is and will remain exposed."

On the other side, the United States has been convinced by the ups and downs in the value of the dollar that a larger degree of intervention in the exchange markets would be useful.

That fluctuation has been sizable. For instance, from May 7, 1973, to July 6, 1973, the West German mark rose in value against the dollar by 26 percent; by Jan. 7, 1974, the mark had slipped 21 percent; by May 10, 1974, it had again soared 19 percent against the dollar; then it slipped 5 percent by Sept. 6 before soaring up 26 percent in value by Feb. 28, 1975; and next it dropped 14 percent by Sept. 30, 1975.

Such wide variations in value make no basic economic sense. The trading strengths of the U.S. and Germany have not altered that much in those two-and-a-half years. The fluctuations represent largely swings in concern, speculation and interest rates.

At Rambouillet, the leaders agreed to dampen down exchange rate fluctuations — perhaps to not more than 10 percent — unless fundamental economic trends justify a greater change in exchange relationships. If Britain, for example, were to permit a 26 percent inflation rate to continue, then the pound would be allowed to deviate by more than 10 percent.

Whether the spirit of compromise and cooperation at Rambouillet is carried forward into actual foreign exchange operations remains, of course, to be seen. However, after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries quadrupled the price of oil in 1973, the industrial nations agreed at a summit not to attempt to resolve their apparently grim balance-of-payments problems by "beggar-thy-neighbor" tactics such as trade quotas or tariff hikes. They largely have kept their promise. That augurs well for the new agreement.

Rice exports reap dollars

By John D. Moorhead
Business and financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Some of the dollars the U.S. sends to the Middle East in exchange for oil are coming back to pay for American rice.

Iran and Iraq are buying. Saudi Arabia is a good customer.

Though the U.S. produces less than 2 percent of the world's total rice crop, it is the largest single exporter of rice. U.S. exports of this grain grew 40 percent in the August, 1974, to July, 1975, rice marketing year.

"Middleast countries and Indonesia have purchased substantial quantities of U.S. rice," says William Lane, president of Riviana Foods, Inc., of Houston, one of the nation's largest rice producers.

"There is some talk of reopening business with Cuba," he adds, "but this probably is still about a year away."

Some 40 percent of Riviana's business now is international, compared with 25 percent in 1974. Riviana operates in 85 other countries and has overseas processing plants in Belgium, South Africa, and Australia. It markets rice in the U.S. under the brand names Carolina, River, Mahatma, and Water Maid.

"We believe the Middle East market will grow very considerably in the future," says J. D. Gaines of the Rice Millers Association in Washington, D.C. "People there are rice eaters, and for many years they couldn't get all they wanted. Now oil wealth has allowed the countries to give them the rice they want."

"It started in Iran and spread to Iraq," he continues. "The last market year was the first time Iran bought in quantity."

indications are this year they will buy more."

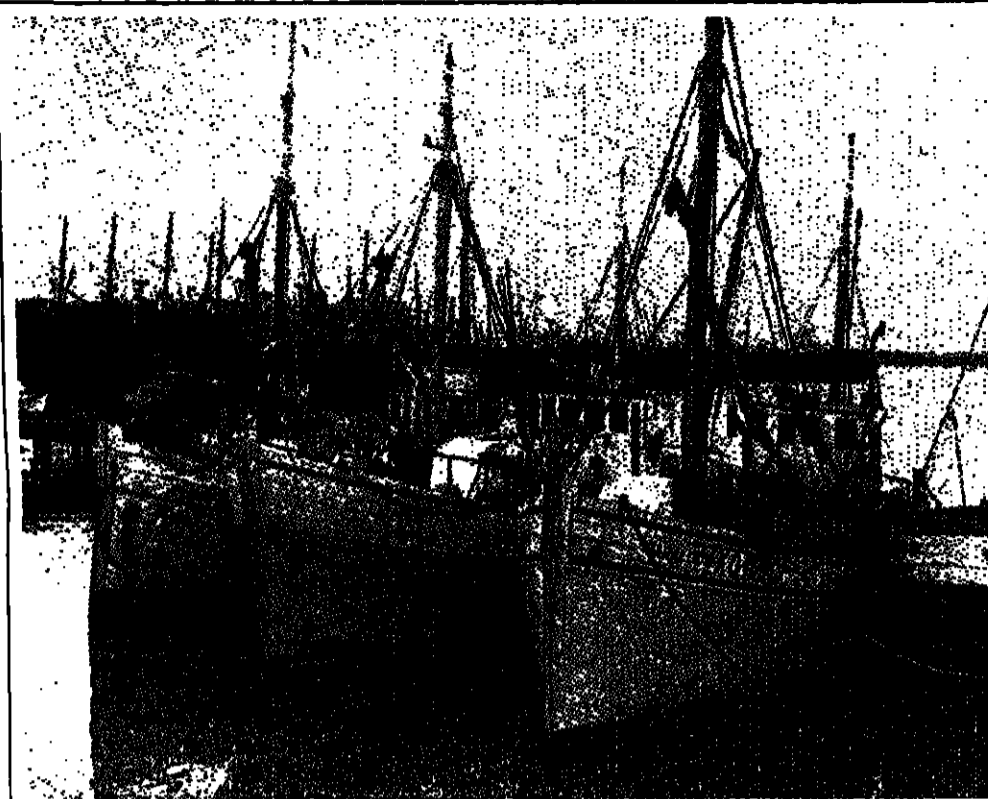
A different picture is drawn by Marvin Vaden of RiceLand Foods, a big cooperative in Stuttgart, Arkansas. "Iran and Iraq have not come into the market this year in the way everybody hoped," he says, citing port congestion in the Middle East as one reason.

During the 1974-75 rice marketing year, the U.S. exported 2.3 million metric tons of rice, about half its total crop and about one-third of the total rice tonnage traded internationally.

EXCHANGE RATES

DOLLARS

Argentine peso	.021
Australian dollar	1.285
Austrian schilling	.055
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.118
British pound	2.040
Canadian dollar	.887
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.168
French franc	.228
Gulch guilders	.374
Hong Kong dollar	.200
Israeli pound	.150
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.182
Portuguese escudo	.037
South African rand	.155
Spanish peseta	.017
Swedish krona	.228
Swiss franc	.374
Venezuelan bolivar	.284
W. German mark	.385



Fishing boats in Reykjavik harbor: a wealth from the sea

Iceland: economy at crossroad

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reykjavik, Iceland

Iceland is a volcanic rock in the ocean surrounded by fish. This is the first economic fact about the country.

Take away the fish and there is very little with which to build a modern economy — no minerals, no fuels, and only one out of every 100 square kilometers worth farming, and then for only 4 or 5 months a year to raise grass for sheep and cattle.

Today, thanks to fish exports made possible by a modernized fishing fleet and fishing industry, Iceland can be said to have a modern economy that provides a high standard of living. But it imports almost all of its manufactured goods.

To maintain this high living standard, Iceland must develop its one other potential natural resource — power. Only 8 percent of the hydropower potential of the powerful Icelandic rivers has been tapped. Almost unused is the geothermal potential (judged to be about equal of the hydropower potential in end use) of vast natural steam areas. Hot water springs already heat half the homes in Iceland.

But such development will require the import of considerable foreign capital and new industry will bring pollution problems. The Icelanders tend to resist threats to their cultural balance. And the delicate sub-Arctic balance of nature is especially vulnerable to pollution.

So Iceland's economy stands at another crossroads out of which it will not move too quickly. But a few steps towards energy-intensive industry have been taken.

A quick look at the history of Iceland's economy says a lot about how Icelanders view their place in the world economy today. In 1764 the Danish King Christian IX visited Iceland to hand over a Constitution to his subjects there, granting them special rights. (Total independence as a republic came in 1944.) They had been ruled by Denmark since 1262, before that by Norway since 1262. Iceland was settled in A.D. 874.

When Christian IX came, Icelanders were farming and fishing the way they had for 1,000 years. They were the poorest nation in Europe, their population having been more than halved several times by starvation and/or plague during their years of subservience.

Between 1901 and 1960 — a period of immense political progress — real national income rose tenfold. Living conditions were transformed from medieval to modern.

In 1960 only 5 percent of the population lived in towns. By 1967 over 65 percent of the population lived in 14 towns and villages. Only 14.7 percent remained in rural districts on 5,000 farms.

Today there are still only 218,000 people in Iceland, two inhabitants per square kilometer

(Norway has 11 per kilometer). There is no railroad, but the road system — much of it still gravel — has been improved immensely in recent years. Half the population lives here in the capital or near it.

Some 85 percent of Icelanders own their own homes, which are more often than not made of concrete. There is a cement plant at Akranes, across the bay from Reykjavik. It uses shells for lime.

There is some manufacturing of shoes, carpets, clothing, furniture, electrical appliances, soap, paint, as well as butter, bread, and some plastic items. And there is ship-building.

Book publishing is a relatively large occupation, and commerce and services occupy 35 percent of the population. Another 35 percent are in industry — a third of them women. Farming, fishing, and government absorb the rest of the work force.

Although all equipment must be imported, mechanized industry is gaining quickly in Iceland, especially in the area of fish processing and freezing and manufacture of fish meal.

Iceland has a nitrogen fertilizer plant, a diatomite plant, and a large aluminum reduction plant, a subsidiary of the Swiss Aluminum Company.

Union Carbide is building a plant to make ferro silicon, an ingredient of high-quality steel. This is an energy-intensive industry, as is production of aluminum from alumina, all of which is imported. The aluminum ingots are largely exported for processing elsewhere.

Too much of the wrong kind of industrialization, it is feared, would rob the fishing industry of needed workers. Some 75 percent of Iceland's exports are fish or marine products and industrialization could push wages up too high for the fishing industry to compete.

Iceland's fish exports for 1974 amounted to about \$390 million.

Iceland had a trade deficit in 1974 of \$197 million, a sign that falling fish prices suddenly are a serious threat to Iceland's prosperity.

For two consecutive years, the country has had inflation of 50 percent. Part of this is because imports are 50 percent of GNP and 70 percent of consumer goods are imported. The country imports part of its inflation.

But between 1971 and 1974, fish prices rose dramatically. Wages went up between 30 and 40 percent. Last year, with the fall in the price of fish, Iceland's terms of trade worsened suddenly by 10 percent.

David Olafsson, vice-president of Iceland's central bank, says import prices are leveling off and the terms of trade getting better.

The big immediate question is whether the unions will hold off on large wage increases demands this January when new rounds of bargaining begin. In the last few years Iceland has borrowed and imported heavily in a time of prosperity to improve its way of life. It was caught short by falling fish prices.

arts

Burne-Jones exhibition: more craft than art



Photo courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Cinderella, by Edward Burne-Jones

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
When I was but a little tiny boy (in the days before television) my parents kept an engraving of "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid" at the head of the stairs. Going up to bed every night I used to wonder what the lovely lady and the swarthy king could ever find to say to one another; and whether he wasn't allowed to put his crown on in the house. They looked very bored.

Now I am older I have two red-haired daughters and a wife, all of them with perfect Burne-Jones features. But, glory be, they are splendidly warm-blooded (and at times hot-headed) women — very different from the cold, insipid, never-never nymphs whose languid forms now haunt London's Hayward Gallery. There an exhibition of the paintings, graphics and decorative work of Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833-98) is on show until January 4th, after which it goes to Southampton and Birmingham.

It is a real weakness that Burne-Jones should have been so addicted to this one physical type. For, being endlessly repeated, they deprive his figures of individuality and turn all the illustrations (which is what most of them are) into puppet shows. One has to fight hard to subdue this objection and face up to the painter's other merits — and defects.

Burne-Jones (he snobbishly acquired the hyphen, together with a baronetcy, late in life) was one of the second wave of pre-Raphaelites. From Oxford, from William

Morris and from Dante Gabriel Rossetti he acquired the passion for medievalism and the conviction that a painter should be a craftsman, too. But it was not until 1877, after two long and absorbing visits to Italy, that he emerged as the world-famous illustrator of mythologies by which my parents' generation knew him.

It is hard for us to realize it nowadays, but the Victorian age — with no radio, television or cinema — had its star painters and top-of-the-charts pictures. People swarmed to the Grosvenor and the New Gallery to experience Burne-Jones's spectacular tableaux — the series of Perseus pictures (which have illustrated many a child's story book) and nacre horror-paintings like "The Balaful Head," and the mermaid and the nude drowned sailor in "The Depths of the Sea."

Perhaps to the Freudian mind all things are Freudian, but there is an extraordinary amount of frustrated sexual symbolism in these works.

It is a handicap for any painting to have to fight the uncooperative gloom of the Hayward, London's concrete culture-bunker. There is, in fact, little reason other than historical perspective for lingering over the early part of this large-scale show. The stained glass is attractive, but most of the pre-1877 paintings suffer from drab, lack-lustre surfaces and poor composition. By the time of his major works, Burne-Jones had overcome both of these weaknesses. Behind each of his popular masterpieces lay a whole series of experiments and sketches — some of them better to our taste than the ultimate work.

"King Cophetua," "Laus Veneris," "The Golden Stairs," "The Beguiling of Merlin," are all here with their enamelled surfaces and sinuous lines. They are the kind of painting that a guide will take you up to and appeal to you to "admire the workmanship — all done by hand." "All done by hand!" we gasp, examining the brush-strokes and marvelling that it is not the work of some extraordinary painting-machine. Every leaf, every flower, seems to call out "Look at me! All done by hand! As carefully as the Madonna's very own eyelids!"

It must have made an edifying outing for our ancestors, and still does for visitors to the provincial art galleries at Manchester, Birmingham, Southampton, Oxford and Cambridge, where there are rich deposits of pre-Raphaelites to remind us what a sad falling-off there has been from Victorian workmanship.

Yes, indeed, but workmanship is not, after all, the whole of painting. Burne-Jones certainly believed a picture should have sentiment. But the trouble is, the medium has quite overwhelmed his message.

So tremendous is the technical achievement that one ends up regarding the pictures as objets d'art, as icons rather than paintings, as images to be worshipped rather than as insights into something greater than themselves. In an age of high romanticism, which cried out for spontaneity and passion, Burne-Jones's work was shackled by his obsession not only with a type of woman, but with pseudo-medieval craftsmanship. Under these circumstances it is natural that among the best things in the show are some tapestries based upon the paintings.

A rock 'n' roller as Franz Liszt?

By David Sterritt

Roger Daltrey, the rock 'n' roll star, plays Franz Liszt, the classical star. It's a crazy idea in a crazy movie. Director Ken Russell has done it again.

Of course, Russell has never been known for restraint. But "Lisztomania" carries his cartoon hysteria to heights you may not have wanted to scale. It begins in a boudoir and ends in outer space. It mingles love, sex, beauty, and violence, stirring all these elements into a steamy stew, then irreverently dumping the whole pot over our heads. It leaps from the real to the surreal with a dreamlike eagerness that makes you pinch yourself to make sure you haven't drifted into some antic nightmare.

Most of it is preposterous, to be sure — a junky carnival in which the immortal Liszt becomes just another glitter-rocker. But Russell, for all his refusal to calm down, has a touch of the poet about him. Just when you're fed up with the whole thing, some burning vivid sequence draws you into the picture until your eyes and ears and imagination nearly burst with wonder. Then it's back to normal, and you wonder once again whether the trip is worth the price.

If you are musically inclined, you will be either infuriated or amused by Russell's opinionated glances at various great composers.

Many viewers will be entirely put off, however, by his caricature of Richard Wagner as a satanist, a Nazi, and a vampire, whose "narcotic" music must be zapped into oblivion by Liszt's dulcet tones. This is the kind of thoughtless excess that has made Russell's name anathema to an unnecessarily wide circle of critics and moviegoers.

But musical ideology is only part of "Lisztomania." The rest is pure sight and sound — cinema, in short — of which Russell is a bewildering clown prince. Liszt (badly acted by Daltrey) jumps from womanizing to concertizing, fighting duels, exorcizing Wagner, and winding up in an old-fashioned Hollywood-type heaven. During which, it's every viewer for himself. What you see is what you get, and you'll have to decide for yourself (if you care at all) whether it's a sleazy orgy of self-indulgence or a whole new kind of film experience.

My own position falls between these ex-

trêmes. "Lisztomania" is only the latest in Russell's long series of musical biographies. These began during the writer-director's days with the BBC, and extended through the recent "Mahler" — a characteristically zany, but frequently rewarding, attempt to make a great musician "relevant" to nonmusical audiences.

Then came "Tommy," wherein Russell foresees the classics he loves so well and catered directly to the psychedelic set. "Lisztomania" appears to be a holding action — returning to a subject in the classical tradition, continuing the fascinating "Mahler" discussion of immortality through art, yet maintaining the teeny-bopper sensibilities that helped "Tommy" pick up so many dollars.

The result seems at least partly a sellout, and certainly contains more than its share of plain sensationalism. I await the day when Russell forgets about drawing crowds, and settles down to serious visualizations of the serious music that has meant so much to his life and career. In the meantime, "Lisztomania" will continue the Russell controversy while giving new ammunition to critics of his free-wheeling style, who will rightly question the sometime sexual grossness, the possible anti-Semitic overtones, and other seamy aspects of "Lisztomania." Although even they must admit that this is the only movie in which cheerful, charming Ringo Starr will ever play a Pope.

'Rooster Cogburn'

Plus ça change.

Right here in the mid-70s — surrounded by all the fuss about dissier movies and sex movies and violence movies — Universal Pictures has taken two of the great 'old American stars, turned them loose in the Wild West, and come up a genuine old-fashioned horse opera.

True, "Rooster Cogburn" is more explicit in its shoot-'em-up effects than westerns used to be. But balancing that is the primly heroic character played by Katharine Hepburn, who could have stepped into her role right off the "African Queen." And then there's the feisty good guy played by John Wayne — he drinks and shoots and argues too much, sure, but his

chaste female companion comes right near to reforming him, and that doesn't happen often these days, even in the movies. Especially in the movies.

This is not to say that "Rooster Cogburn" is a rousing success. It lasts too long. It jumps erratically from action to talkiness, and there is too much buffoonishness about Wayne's Rooster, particularly in the opening scenes.

The movie's intentions are good, though, and its story and characters are nostalgically simple and clear-cut. Good and evil fight their ritual battle while man and woman spar good-naturedly on the sidelines, and it's impossible not to like at least a few of the goings-on.

Stuart Millar directed "Rooster Cogburn," which is a sequel to Henry Hathaway's rather academic "True Grit," which was based on Charles Portis's very funny and on-target novel of the same gritty title. Some first-rate character actors hover around the fringes of the plot, which concerns a passel of baddies who heist some nitroglycerin and set off to knock over a bank, with Marshall Cogburn in hot pursuit. Richard Jordan handles the lead heavy with more than usual aplomb, and Strother Martin creates another of his sure-fire portraits with just a few expert strokes.

Meanwhile, amid some of the prettiest western scenery in ages, Wayne and Hepburn do their perennial routines — neither one looking for any Oscars this time around, but evidently enjoying themselves and their roles and their scrappy on-screen relationship. Kate and Duke gurgling down-river on a raft are not exactly the same as she and Bogart steaming into adventure in the enduring movie classic "The African Queen." But in its own rugged way, "Rooster Cogburn" feels quite a bit like the real Hollywood thing.

'Hester Street'

"Hester Street" takes place during the late 19th century, on the Lower East Side of New York City. Its characters are immigrants, poor and mostly ill-educated. Though they dream of becoming real "yankees," every obstacle of cloistered urban-ghetto life gets in the way.

The real subject of "Hester Street," then, is assimilation. The longing for Americanization lurks in the mind of the rakish factory worker who spurns his Yiddish-speaking wife for a



Roger Daltrey in 'Lisztomania'

Manhattanite mistress. The fear of Americanization oppresses the imported mother whose customs jar a loved one's expectations.

Joan Micklin Silver, who wrote and directed "Hester Street," takes an affectionate attitude to all these people and their sometimes touching, sometimes humorous problems. She fails to invest her film with any great electricity, letting the story ebb and flow according to its own daffy rules even when it leads to dull and uninviting stretches. But "Hester Street" is obviously a deeply felt movie in which sincerity helps to compensate for wavering storytelling and some moments when the acting seems as heavy as the Eastern European accents.

Life with the Astor family

Rose: My Life in Service, by Rosina Harrison. New York: The Viking Press. \$8.75. London: Cassell. 3.25.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Three kinds of people will be interested in the story told by Rosina Harrison of the 35 years she spent "in service" as lady's maid to Nancy Langhorne, 2nd Viscountess Astor. First, this account is a splendid piece of supporting documentation to British television's popular series "Upstairs, Downstairs." That was authentic, but also fictional. The Bellamy family was a plausible blend of various London families of the period. There is nothing fictional about the Astor family, or the famous great house, Cliveden, which they inhabited. So anyone who enjoyed "Upstairs, Downstairs" will find fascinating authentic detail in "Rose: My Life in Service."

During those 35 years Lady Astor was the most socially prominent and active of the several American-born women who had married titled and wealthy British husbands and

came to play a major role in holding the Anglo-American relationship together from World War I through World War II.

Literally hundreds, probably even thousands, of important and prominent Americans were house guests of the Astors at Cliveden and enjoyed the smooth hospitality which was sustained by a huge staff presided over "Downstairs" by Mr. Albert Lee — always addressed, even by Royalty, as Lee, or Mr. Lee — never by his Christian name. Those who visited Cliveden during those years will enjoy learning the details of the staff which made a visit at Cliveden such an exercise in "gracious living" — from early morning tea through a hot Ovaltine nightcap provided by a groom of the chambers. One was on duty until the last guest was asleep.

These will share with a special subgroup of visiting Americans an interest in learning from Rose something of the kind of person Nancy Astor really was when she was off stage with the family, with the servants and with her own personal maid. Lady Astor invited all prominent Americans who came to London during her days as a hostess, but particular visiting members of her own Christian Science religion. These last will be sorry to learn that Rose did not approve of Christian Science, perhaps because she tended to associate it with her Lady's own arbitrary and tyrannical attitude towards those around her, including her family. Rose's real hero was Lord Astor, for whom she and her colleagues had unbounded admiration. Lady Astor's treatment of her long-suffering husband was at times so unsympathetic that Rose protested. On one occasion Rose actually "got hold of her by the shoulders and shook her" into a realization that she had been behaving very badly.

Rose was devoted to Lady Astor, but that devotion was founded on what became a partnership rather than on any basic strain of human kindness in her Lady. She could be a tyrant. Gratitude was apparently missing from her nature. "No matter what you did for her, she never let you see she was pleased," writes Rose. That also applied to salary. Rose started out as Lady Astor's maid at £75 a year. After six years she asked for a raise, and was upped to £80 a year. She was never given another raise. But the Astor family did see to it that she was comfortably settled after Lady Astor passed on and Rose retired.

Lady Astor was an important force in Anglo-American relations. She was one of the top hostesses of her day. But she never forgave Lord Astor for insisting that she retire from active politics after World War II. She was both important and spoiled. Rose survived 35 years with her only because she



Lady Astor, 1958

learned to talk back and insist on her own rights and dignity. At the end she could bring the proud Viscountess to heel by threatening to "tell her children" on her.

I remember once from my student days when waiting for a change of trains at Crewe a firm hand on my shoulder and Lady Astor's voice propelling me to the newsstand. She made me toss away "that trash you were reading." She then bought me a Tory political tract saying my parents wouldn't want me wasting my time. It was amusing — once. Rose Harrison lived with that kind of arbitrary behavior for 35 years. And yet, at the end, she insisted that had she her life to live over again, she would want it to be exactly what it had been.

Joseph C. Harsch is a political commentator and columnist for the Monitor.

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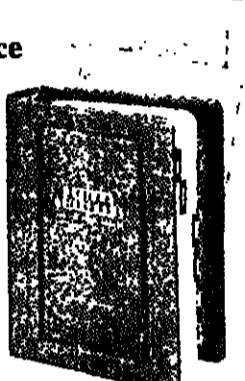
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French/German

L'Alliance atlantique consolidée

par Joseph C. Harsch

Le fait que Rambouillet soit en France et que le président Ford des Etats-Unis s'y soit rendu pendant trois jours sur l'invitation expresse du Président de la République française, voilà ce qui compte. Cela représente un progrès dans les relations franco-américaines depuis que Charles de Gaulle a retiré la France de la structure militaire de l'OTAN et a fait de « l'indépendance » de la France vis-à-vis des Etats-Unis la note dominante de la politique étrangère de la France.

Les diplomates subalternes à qui incombe la tâche de rédiger le communiqué des pourparlers de Rambouillet auraient mieux fait de concentrer leurs rapports sur ces faits-là plutôt que sur les 18 paragraphes du texte officiel qui ne consistaient en somme guère qu'en une répétition des règles de la bonne conduite économique internationale. C'est ce qu'ils ont fait et, bien entendu, cela vaut mieux que de se montrer ouvertement en désaccord sur des platitudes. A tout le moins, les chefs des six démocraties industrielles modernes les plus importantes ont pu se réunir et se mettre d'accord sur leurs 18 commandements, y compris la Règle d'or qui consiste à ne pas élever

inutilement entre eux des barrières de tarifs douaniers.

Ceci constitue un progrès par rapport au comportement de leurs prédécesseurs à la Conférence monétaire et économique de Londres en 1933 quand la délégation américaine se félicita d'avoir conservé à son propre avantage l'entière liberté de contrôle des taux monétaires et de change. Cette conférence avait été un fiasco désastreux qui se traduisit par l'anarchie du commerce international. Personne n'essaya même d'invoquer les règles de bonne conduite. A Rambouillet, au moins, chacun a dit ce qu'il fallait dire.

Mais ce qui est plus important c'est le fait que la scission effectuée par Charles de Gaulle au sein des démocraties modernes industrielles est en train d'être colmatée.

Il reste encore beaucoup à faire. La France n'a pas regagné son état de membre à part entière dans la structure militaire de l'OTAN, mais ses représentants ont tranquillement regagné leur place au sein de la plupart des comités de travail. Et à présent nous voyons le gouvernement français rechercher à inclure les Etats-Unis dans la discussion des questions économi-

ques. Avec de Gaulle, le but poursuivi c'était l'exclusion des Etats-Unis.

Le changement est important et il faut y faire bon accueil étant donné qu'il est impossible d'assembler effectivement un groupe de nations de l'Atlantique Nord sans la participation de la France. La France ne se situe pas seulement au centre de la culture de l'Ouest; elle chevauche également les voies essentielles de commerce et de communication entre, d'un côté la Grande-Bretagne, la Canada et les Etats-Unis et, de l'autre, les pays germaniques. La France se trouve dans ce monde au cœur même et au carrefour de tout groupement de ces pays qui ont un intérêt commun à préserver les éléments essentiels du système de l'entreprise privée.

Il est fort dommage que le Canada n'ait pas été inclus dans ces pourparlers. Il aurait dû l'être. Il est juste et approprié que le Japon y ait pris part parce qu'il représente l'ancrage en Orient du système des échanges commerciaux où les démocraties industrielles demeurent et existent.

Peut-être est-ce après tout une bonne chose que l'interim gaulliste ait interrompu l'association totale des Etats-Unis avec l'Europe. Nous assistons

peut-être au début de la troisième phase des relations entre l'Europe de l'Ouest et l'Amérique du Nord. La première phase s'étend de 1949, lors de la signature du pacte de l'OTAN, jusqu'en 1958, époque où le président de Gaulle demanda pour la France l'égalité avec la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis quant au commandement de l'Alliance. Sa demande fut rejetée. Il se mit donc à l'œuvre pour faire de l'Europe de l'Ouest une « troisième force » qui serait indépendante tant de Moscou que de Washington.

Le Président de la République française, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, laissant derrière lui le concept d'une troisième force, se rapproche de l'association amicale avec la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis. Dans ce renouement les Etats-Unis demeurent toujours la nation la plus grande, la plus riche et la plus puissante. Mais elle est également en train d'apprendre qu'elle n'est qu'une parmi ses pairs. L'association avant de Gaulle était malsaine et transitoire. C'était Washington qui donnait les ordres. Les autres étaient par trop inférieurs au regard de leur propre dignité. Le présent système est meilleur à condition qu'il continue à croître en cohésion. Rambouillet constitue un pas dans la bonne direction.

Atlantisches Bündnis gestärkt

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Das wichtige an den drei Tagen, die der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten in Rambouillet verbracht, ist, daß Rambouillet in Frankreich liegt und Ford auf die ausdrückliche Einladung des französischen Präsidenten dort war. Dies weist auf eine Verbesserung der amerikanisch-französischen Beziehungen hin, seit Charles de Gaulle Frankreich aus der militärischen Struktur des NATO-Bündnisses zog und sich die „Unabhängigkeit“ von den Vereinigten Staaten zum Ziel der französischen Außenpolitik setzte.

Es wäre besser gewesen, wenn sich die jüngeren Diplomaten, die das Kommuniqué für das Rambouillet-Treffen zu verfassen hatten, auf diese oben erwähnte Tatsache konzentriert hätten anstatt auf die 18 Punkte des offiziellen Textes, was nicht viel mehr war als eine Wiederholung der Regeln für Wohlverhalten im internationalen Wirtschaftsleben. Sie haben es nun aber getan. Und natürlich ist es besser, daß sie es getan haben, anstatt sich öffentlich über nichtssagende Bemerkungen zu streiten. Zumindest konnten die Staatsoberhäupter der sechs bedeutendsten modernen Industrieländer unter den Demokratien zusammenkommen und sich mit den 18 Punkten einverstanden erklären, einschließlich der

goldenen Regel, keine unnötigen Zollschränken gegeneinander zu errichten.

Dies ist ein Fortschritt im Vergleich zu dem Verhalten ihrer Vorgänger auf der Londoner Finanz- und Wirtschaftskonferenz im Jahre 1933, wo die amerikanische Delegation stolz war, sich ihre völlige Freiheit bewahrt zu haben, ihre Währung und den Wechselkurs zu ihrem eigenen Vorteil zu regulieren. Jene Konferenz war ein schrecklicher Fehlschlag. Und ihr Mißerfolg führte zu Anarchie im internationalen Handel. Niemand legte auch nur ein Lippenbekenntnis zu den Regeln des Wohlverhaltens an. In Rambouillet sagten sie wenigstens alle das Richtige.

Aber noch wichtiger ist die Tatsache, daß der Bruch Charles de Gaulles mit der Gemeinschaft der modernen Industrieländer unter den Demokratien wiedergutmacht wird.

Es bleibt noch Arbeit zu tun. Frankreich hat noch nicht die volle Mitgliedschaft in der militärischen Struktur der NATO wiedergewonnen, aber seine Vertreter haben sich in aller Stille wieder den meisten Arbeitskomitees angeschlossen. Und nun haben wir gesehen, daß Frankreichs Regierung sich bemüht, die Vereinigten Staaten in Besprechungen über wirtschaftliche Angelegenheiten einzuschließen. Unter de Gaulle war es das

Ziel, die Vereinigten Staaten auszuschließen.

Dieser Wandel ist wichtig und willkommen, da eine erfolgreiche Gemeinschaft nordatlantischer Länder ohne die Beteiligung Frankreichs unmöglich ist. Frankreich befindet sich nicht nur im Mittelpunkt der westlichen Kultur, es erstreckt sich auch über die wichtigen Linien des Handels und der Kommunikation zwischen Großbritannien, Kanada und den Vereinigten Staaten auf der einen Seite und den germanischen Ländern auf der anderen. Frankreich bildet den Mittelpunkt und Kreuzweg für eine jede Gruppierung jener Länder in dieser Welt, die das gemeinsame Interesse haben, die wesentlichen Bedingungen für ein freies Wirtschaftssystem aufrechtzuerhalten.

Es ist schade, daß Kanada nicht mit eingeschlossen wurde. Es hätte mit eingeschlossen werden sollen. Es ist richtig und angebracht, daß Japan mit eingeschlossen wurde, denn Japan bildet den östlichen Pfeiler des Handelssystems, in dem die Industrieländer unter den Demokratien leben und ihre Existenz haben.

Vielleicht ist es letzten Endes doch gut gewesen, daß unter de Gaulle die Fortdauer einer vollständigen Verbindung der Vereinigten Staaten mit dem

westlichen Europa abgebrochen wurde. Dies kann nun der Anfang der dritten Phase der Beziehungen zwischen Westeuropa und Nordamerika sein. Die erste Phase dauerte von 1949, wo der NATO-Vertrag unterzeichnet wurde, bis 1958, wo Präsident de Gaulle für Frankreich die Gleichstellung mit Großbritannien und den Vereinigten Staaten zu erlangen suchte, was das Mitspracherecht in dem Bündnis anging. Es wurde ihm verweigert. Und daraufhin verfolgte er seine Politik, Westeuropa in eine „dritte Macht“ zu verwandeln, die sowohl von Moskau als auch von Washington unabhängig sein sollte.

Frankreichs Präsident Valéry Giscard d'Estaing kehrt der Vorstellung von der dritten Macht still den Rücken und strebt wieder eine fründliche Verbindung mit Großbritannien und den Vereinigten Staaten an. In dieser neuen Verbindung sind die Vereinigten Staaten noch immer am größten, am reichsten und am stärksten. Aber sie lernen auch, mit anderen gleichgestellt zu sein. Die Verbindung vor de Gaulle war ungesund und unbeständig. Washington gab die Befehle. Die anderen waren zu abhängig für ihre Selbstachtung. Dies ist nun ein besseres System, vorausgesetzt, daß es sich noch weiterhin festigt. Rambouillet war ein Schritt in der richtigen Richtung.

Atlantic alliance strengthened

By Joseph C. Harsch

The important thing about those three days that President Ford of the United States spent at Rambouillet is that Rambouillet is in France and Mr. Ford was there at the express invitation of the President of France. It measures an improvement in U.S.-French relations since Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of the military structure of the NATO alliance and made "independence" from the United States the keynote of French foreign policy.

The junior diplomats who had to write the communiqué for the Rambouillet meeting would have done better to concentrate on the above fact than on the 18 paragraphs of the official text, which amounted to little more than a repetition of the rules of international economic good behavior. They did that. And of course it is a better thing that they did than to have openly disagreed about platitudes. At least, the heads of the six most important modern industrial democracies could meet and could agree on their 18 commandments, including the Golden Rule of not raising tariff barriers against each other unnecessarily.

That is an improvement over the behavior of their predecessors at the London Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 when the American delegation was proud of having retained full freedom to manage currency and exchange rates to its own advantage. That conference was a disastrous failure. Its failure meant anarchy in international trade. No one paid even lip service to the rules of good conduct. At least at Rambouillet they all said the right things.

But more important is the fact that Charles de Gaulle's break in the communion of the modern industrial democracies is being repaired.

There is still work to be done. France is not back in full membership in the NATO military structure, but its representatives have quietly rejoined most of the working committees. And now we have seen the Government of France seek the inclusion of the United States in discussions of economic matters. Under de

Gaulle the purpose was the exclusion of the United States.

The change is important and to be welcomed since it is impossible to put together an effective grouping of North Atlantic peoples without the participation of France. France is not only at the center of Western culture. It also lies astride the essential lines of trade and communication between Britain, Canada, and the United States on one side and the Germanic countries on the other. France is at the heart and at the crossroads of any grouping of those countries in this world which have a common interest in preserving the essentials of a private enterprise system.

It is a pity that Canada was not included. It should have been. It is right and proper that Japan was included for Japan is the Eastern anchor of the trading system in which the industrial democracies live and have their being.

Perhaps it is a good thing after all that there was the Gaullist break in the continuity of full association of the United States with Western

Europe. This can now be the beginning in the third phase of the relationship between Western Europe and North America. The first phase dated from 1949 when the NATO alliance was signed to 1958 when President de Gaulle asked for French equality with Britain and the United States in the command of the alliance. He was rejected. He then set forth on his policy of turning Western Europe into a "third force" to be equally independent of both Moscow and Washington.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France is walking quietly away from the third-force concept and back into friendly association with both Britain and the United States. In this new association the United States is still the biggest and the richest, and the strongest. But it is also learning to be one among equals. The pre-de Gaulle association was unhealthy and impermanent. Washington gave the orders. The others were too inferior for their own self-respect. This is a better system, provided it continues to grow in cohesion. Rambouillet was a step in the right direction.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

L'Année de la Femme

En considérant la célébration de l'Année de la Femme en 1975, il est intéressant de noter combien le concept merveilleux de la place que la femme occupe dans les affaires mondiales a été mis en avant, il y a plus de cent ans, par le Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy.

En accord avec d'autres femmes de sa génération dont les vues étaient éclairées, Mrs. Eddy affirma l'égalité des sexes. Toutefois, elle est probablement la seule qui ait fondé ses affirmations d'égalité féminine et masculine sur la Bible.

Dans le premier chapitre de la Genèse, nous lisons : « Dieu créa l'homme à son image, il le créa à l'image de Dieu, il le créa l'homme et la femme. » Et dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy donne la signification spirituelle de cet énoncé : « Pour faire ressortir cette pensée significative, il est dit une seconde fois que Dieu créa l'homme à Sa propre image, pour réfléchir l'Esprit divin. Il s'ensuit que l'homme est un terme générique. Les trois genres : masculin, féminin et neutre, sont des concepts humains. » Plus loin, elle écrit : « L'homme idéal correspond à la création, à l'intelligence et à la Vérité. La femme idéale correspond à la Vie et à l'Amour. La Science divine ne nous autorise pas autant à considérer Dieu comme masculin que comme féminin, car l'Amour donne l'idée la plus claire de la Divinité. »

Chacun, femme ou homme, a la même occasion de se reconnaître en tant que l'enfant spirituellement parfait de notre Père-Mère Dieu. Dans la mesure où ce fait est accepté consciemment, qu'il est chéri et développé, chacun de nous peut exprimer les qualités de Dieu, en amour, en bonté, en intelligence, en intégrité. Ces qualités spirituelles impersonnelles équipent hommes et femmes à entreprendre des tâches de toute sorte sans discrimination quant à leur sexe. Dans leur véritable identité en tant qu'image spirituelle de Dieu, ils expriment en fait ces qualités maintiennent même, quelque différent que le tableau humain paraissent.

Nous avons l'occasion, dans cette année consacrée aux femmes, d'être conscients de la place qu'occupe la femme dans la création et par conséquent celle qu'elle occupe dans les affaires humaines. Nous pouvons, avec reconnaissance, nous joindre à ceux qui, quelle que soit leur race ou leur religion, cherchent à reconnaître la place conférée à l'homme par Dieu (l'homme, en Science Chrétienne, inclut l'être réel des hommes aussi bien que des femmes). Un effort individuel

doit être fait pour éliminer de la conscience toute suggestion subtile qui nous tenterait de croire que les femmes sont inférieures aux hommes, que les hommes sont inférieurs aux femmes, qu'une race est inférieure ou supérieure à une autre, qu'une nation est inférieure ou supérieure à une autre.

Dans l'Épître de Paul aux Galates nous lisons : « Vous êtes tous fils de Dieu par la foi en Jésus-Christ; vous tous, qui avez été baptisés en Christ, vous avez revêtu Christ. Il n'y a plus ni Juif ni Grec, il n'y a plus ni esclave ni libre, il n'y a plus ni homme ni femme; car tous vous êtes en Jésus-Christ. »

Au cours du siècle dernier, des changements formidables ont eu lieu dans bien des parties du monde pour améliorer le sort des femmes et leur donner des occasions et des droits égaux, mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire avant d'arriver à ce que la place et la contribution égales de la femme dans les affaires mondiales soient universellement et inconditionnellement acceptées. Les femmes peuvent s'aider elles-mêmes en devenant conscientes de leur véritable identité spirituelle en tant qu'expression de la nature divine, en exprimant l'amour, l'intelligence et la compréhension que le Père de tous leur a données.

Les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne doivent aussi être individuellement vigilants. La prière et la croissance en compréhension spirituelle sont essentielles pour aider le monde à faire face à ses problèmes et à les surmonter. Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Écriture : "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même." annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et chrétienne — tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux; établit l'égalité des sexes; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit. »

¹ Genèse 1:27; ² Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 516; ³ Galates 3:26-28; ⁴ Science et Santé, p. 340.

* Christian Science - pronounced 'kris-ti-an' 'sai-ence'.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlton, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Das Jahr der Frau

Im Gedanken an das Jahr der Frau, das wir in diesem Jahr begehen, ist es interessant festzustellen, welche einen wunderbaren Begriff Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, vor mehr als hundert Jahren vom Platz der Frau in Weltangelegenheiten hatte.

Wie andere fortschrittliche Frauen ihrer Zeit erklärte Mrs. Eddy, daß Mann und Frau gleichgestellt seien. Doch Mrs. Eddy ist wahrscheinlich die einzige, die diese Erklärung auf die Bibel gründete.

Im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Mose lesen wir: „Und Gott schuf den Menschen zu seinem Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn; und schuf sie als Mann und Weib.“ Und im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft gibt Mrs. Eddy die geistige Bedeutung dieser Erklärung: „Um diesen bedeutungsvollen Gedanken hervorzuheben, wird wiederholt, daß Gott den Menschen zu seinem Bilde geschaffen hat, damit er den göttlichen Geist widerspiegeln. Daraus folgt, daß Mensch ein Gattungsname ist. Männliche, weibliche und sächliche Geschlechter sind menschliche Begriffe.“ Sie fährt fort: „Der Ideal-Mann entspricht der Schöpfung, der Intelligenz und der Wahrheit. Das Ideal-Weib entspricht dem Leben und der Liebe. In der göttlichen Wissenschaft haben wir nicht so viel Autorität, Gott als männlich zu betrachten wie als weiblich, denn Liebe gibt uns die klarste Idee von der Gottheit.“

Jeder einzelne, ob Frau oder Mann, hat die gleiche Möglichkeit, sich selbst als das geistig vollkommene Kind unseres Vater-Mutter Gottes zu erkennen. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir diese Tatsache bewußt akzeptieren, schätzen und fördern kann jeder von uns die göttlichen Eigenschaften durch Liebe, Güte, Intelligenz und Rechtfertigung ausdrücken. Diese unpersönlichen göttlichen Eigenschaften ermöglichen es Männern und Frauen, ungeachtet ihres Geschlechts, Aufgaben jeglicher Art zu übernehmen. In ihrem wahren Selbst als das geistige Bild Gottes drücken sie tatsächlich diese Eigenschaften jetzt aus, ganz gleich, wie andersartig das menschliche Bild zu sein scheint.

In diesem der Frau gewidmeten Jahr haben wir Gelegenheit, uns den Platz der Frau in der Schöpfung und folglich in menschlichen Angelegenheiten klarzumachen. Wir können uns dankbar all denjenigen anschließen — ungeachtet ihrer Rasse oder ihres Glaubens —, die danach streben, den Platz zu erkennen, den Gott für den Menschen bestimmt hat. Jeder einzelne muß sich bemühen, aus dem Bewußtsein jede hinterlistige Suggestion auszulöschen, die uns glauben machen möchte, daß

die Frau dem Mann oder daß der Mann der Frau untergeordnet sei; daß eine Rasse minderwertig oder einer anderen überlegen sei und daß ein Volk minderwertig oder einem anderen überlegen sei.

Paulus schreibt in seinem Brief an die Galater: „Denn ihr seid alle Gottes Kinder durch den Glauben an Christus Jesus. Denn wie viele von euch auf Christus getauft sind, die haben Christus angezogen. Hier ist nicht Jude noch Grieche, hier ist nicht Knecht noch Freier, hier ist nicht Mann noch Weib; denn ihr seid alle zumal einer in Christus Jesus.“

Im letzten Jahrhundert haben in vielen Teilen der Welt durchgreifende Veränderungen stattgefunden, die das Los der Frau verbessern und ihr gleiche Möglichkeiten und Rechte geben sollten, doch ist noch viel Arbeit zu vollbringen, bis der ebenbürtige Platz der Frau und ihr Beitrag in Weltangelegenheiten universell und vorbehaltlos akzeptiert wird. Die Frauen können sich selbst dadurch helfen, daß sie ihre wahre, geistige Identität als Ausdruck des göttlichen Wesens erkennen; daß sie die Liebe, Intelligenz und das Verständnis ausdrücken, die ihnen von dem Vater aller gegeben sind.

Christliche Wissenschaftler sollten auch individuell wachsen sein. Gebet und Wachstum im geistigen Verständnis sind wesentlich, wenn wir dieser Welt helfen möchten, ihre Probleme zu meistern und zu überwinden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: 'Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei — alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündig, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte.“

¹ 1. Mose 1:27; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 516; ³ Galater 3:26-28; ⁴ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340.

* Christian Science - sprich: kris-ti-an 'sai-ence'.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite druckend. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlton, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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New England farm, early December

By a staff photographer

Recording an era

In the mid-19th century, France had Flaubert to capture in writing the meteoric rise of the age of materialism and its effects on the bourgeoisie; it also had Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres to record it in painting. With consummate skill, both men unravelled the dense prose of 19th-century life.

Ingres, not unlike the Romantics whom he despised, was a man alien to his own time. Spurning the desire which his chief rival Eugene Delacroix felt for the musky Orient, Ingres yearned for the lyrical purity and classicism of the Greeks.

Early in his career, Ingres plunged into the world of antiquity through a series of historical paintings. These formal, somewhat dull pictorial narratives, best illustrated by "Vergil Reciting from the Aeneid," hid Ingres' real talent as much as his obsession with classicism clouded his understanding of Romanticism.

Both Ingres and Flaubert witnessed the fiscal and material prospering of the French Republic; Flaubert understood its effect on the bourgeoisie, Ingres on the aristocracy. Their artistic fidelity to detail made them unusual, their distance — even disdain — for the sapping quality of possession, made them unique. Both men catalogued their era with unparalleled clarity and depth.

By the 1840s money (of which there was an inexhaustible supply due to burgeoning industry and commerce) lured Ingres into painting portraits of the new and old French aristocracy. Portrait painting for him, particularly during his later years, became a laborious task which required long hours of perceptive concentration and preparation. As an outline gradually unfolds into a novel, so the portrait becomes the body which encases the raw nerve of the sketch. And what bored Ingres on countless afternoons — doing portraits of the pampered and the privileged — fortunately has left posterity with a visual encyclopedia of his subjects and their lives which his sketches could not have done.

Of all his portraits of the French aristocracy, this one of the Comtesse D'Haussonville comes closest to showing Ingres' genius for pictorial precision and historical narrative.

The Comtesse D'Haussonville was a woman whom Emma Bovary in Flaubert's celebrated novel, "Madame Bovary," might well have wanted to be. Aristocratic (she was the cousin of the Princesse de Broglie whose portrait by Ingres hangs in the Metropolitan Museum), learned, happy in her marriage, she is the very embodiment of genteel elegance.

The Comtesse was only 24 when Ingres first sketched her in 1842, and by the time he completed the portrait, three years later, she had become a mother. In later years she was admired for her historical romances based on the lives of Lord Byron and Robert Emmet, the Irish revolutionist.

Although obviously a woman of her times — steeped in intellectual projects and schooled in salon politics — Ingres has chosen to portray her as a magnificently robed goddess residing in her splendid shrine.

The brilliance of this portrait successfully resolves Ingres' conflicting feelings: his love of antiquity, its styles and themes, and his unhappiness about the demands of his age. He resolved this by painting, both technically and thematically, in a classical manner; at the same time, he bowed to his own age by illuminating every significant detail of his subject.

The Comtesse's classic, oval-shaped face with its crescented eyelids is rendered with a precision worthy of a Renaissance master. The harmony of shapes, beginning at the top of her neatly parted hair and continuing down her arm to the supple rhythms of her dress folds, further suggests this blending of classical technique and contemporary representation.

Ingres has transformed the subject herself into the muse of the material age.

But what is this sphinxlike woman, whose intense gaze rests so heavily upon the viewer, pondering? Perhaps it is the subtle visual paradoxes which Ingres himself could not resist: the delicate protrusion of real flowers whose image but not scent is reflected in the Sevres vase which contains them or the soft silk cord next to the cold, gilded mirror frame which bears the same design.

Or is it her own reflection — as glassy a transcription as any heroine in a novel is to her real-life counterpart — which casts an air of unreality about this portrait?

Alexandre Johnson



"Comtesse D'Haussonville" 1845: Oil on canvas by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres
Courtesy of the Frick Collection, New York

Individual history

I am convinced that there is nothing irrelevant, nothing extraneous, and that everything that happens to us happens for a reason, a purpose.

The challenge, then, is to move with the ebb and flow of our personal histories, and to see these histories within a larger scheme of things, indeed, within a universal scheme, and to move with grace and sureness even when the events swirling around us appear to be without meaning.

For within every combination of events, however devastating or exalting, lies hidden treasure, a concealed pattern that will, with patience, reveal itself one day as part of a grand, inevitable, liberating design.

Alex Noble

Don't you see what I'm painting, dear friend?

I take up my palette,
to teach hope at your lips
of raw umber. Days
but memory makes
Burnt siennas
your gaze is ultra-
morning's age breathes
to take the canvas
Here in the room
hurt you, here
this tremor of ochre:
the light with brush strokes

Not too late
with a touch
flow out . . .
my fingers wise.
glaze your brows;
marine blue;
through my paint
by surprise.
no clamour of years
no shadows taint
gently I draw
back to you

Godfrey John

London burrows

"The chief advantage of London," said Hugo Meynell, as reported by Boswell, "is that a man is always so near his burrow." As London has spread a good deal since Meynell's time, that is not quite so true as it used to be; but certainly one is always near a burrow of some sort. There never was such a place, indeed, or so it seems to me, for digging holes in itself. You might imagine the Irishman in the song was right in thinking the streets were paved with gold, and fancy that the citizens are continually prospecting for more.

Our part of town is peculiarly prone to this activity, and there is nearly always a dig in progress. I confess to being intrigued by these ventures into the interior to deal with some crisis in that mysterious, complex world beneath the pavement. A world that in more ways than one is the foundation of our community above, but in which everything bears out the dictum of Horace: it is in a state of flux, be it water, gas, electricity or drains. The crises are obviously of many different kinds — including even a rebellion of nature against these intrusions; for I remember the headman of a dig near our house telling me in a grave, even shocked tone, that the roots of the trees in our square had "got at" the pipes and displaced them.

Hence it is that the burrows have various aspects. There is the mere manhole in which some expert squats, absorbed apparently in playing an intricate kind of solitaire with a bunch of colored insulated wires. There are pits where, at the bottom, may be discerned the rusty hump of a gigantic pipe, like the curved top of an ancient treasure chest; and there are others where nothing at all is to be seen, and one can only surmise that the cross on the map was in the wrong place, and the treasure was not located! Lastly, there are holes descending to such depths that one feels they might be an effort to emulate that inhabitant of Concord who, according to Thoreau, set out to dig his way to China, and "got so far that, as he said, he heard the Chinese pots and kettles rattle."

I linger by them all, peering into each, and half expecting to see this trench into the nether world as productive of marvels as the one Odysseus dug on the bank of the River of Ocean. After all, some of these deep borings must reach hitherto undisturbed soil, and surely a dig in this ancient city of London ought to be as rewarding in archaeological finds as a dig in Babylon. But in fact, though I look hard at the piled earth, I have never seen anything to evoke the past — except for what was obviously the dilapidated brim of a top hat!

But of course the burrows that have always fascinated me most are those of the underground railways. It was the opinion of the poet in Chosroston's "The Man Who Was Thursday" that the underground was "the most poetical thing in the world," and I think there is much to be said for his view. The daring young man on the flying trapeze, who flew through the air with the greatest of ease, has been celebrated in song; but there ought surely to be a psalm raised for the people who fly triumphantly through the much more difficult medium of solid earth.

Even the magic of the flying carpet pales before that of the underground train; for the carpet has practically been equalled by the supersonic aircraft, but the train has never had any rival in the wizardry of traveling beneath the earth — unless, perhaps, it was the ghost of Hamlet's father. It provides a Jules Verne fantasy, "A Voyage to the Centre of the Earth" that —

"Hardly the 'centre,'" interposed Anthea. "Well, well, call it 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Earth' then."

"And you must say," she went on, "that Verne's people found the interior of the earth rather better stocked with wonders."

"Not at all," I returned. "Look at what you find in the underground: staircases that wait you up and down themselves; barriers that open with invisible keys; Olympian voices from the upper air directing your course; writing on the wall prophesying trains to come; not to mention —"

"All right," she interrupted; "but so far as I'm concerned, your London burrows are no more fascinating than a rabbit warren — and the rabbit does the job better."

"Why?"

"Because," she said, with some warmth, "he does it without a hideous racket."

Well — of course — he does!

Eric Forbes-Bowd

The Monitor's religious article

Woman's Year

In contemplating the celebration of Woman's Year in 1975, it is interesting to note what a wonderful concept of woman's place in world affairs was put forward, more than one hundred years ago, by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

In common with other enlightened women of her generation, Mrs. Eddy affirmed the equality of the sexes. However, Mrs. Eddy is probably the only one to base her affirmations of feminine and masculine equality on the Bible.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."* And in the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual significance of this statement: "To emphasize this momentous thought, it is repeated that God made man in His own image, to reflect the divine Spirit. It follows that man is a generic term. Masculine, feminine, and neuter genders are human concepts." Further on she writes, "The ideal man corresponds to creation, to intelligence, and to Truth. The ideal woman corresponds to Life and to Love. In divine Science, we have not as much authority for considering God masculine, as we have for considering Him feminine, for Love imparts the clearest idea of Deity."**

Each individual, woman or man, has an equal opportunity to know herself or himself as the spiritually perfect child of our Father-Mother God. In proportion as this fact is consciously accepted, cherished, and developed, each of us can express the qualities of God, in love, goodness, intelligence, integrity. These impersonal spiritual qualities fit men and women to undertake tasks of any kind without discrimination as to their sex. In their true selfhood as the spiritual image of God, they are actually expressing these qualities right now, no matter how different the human scene appears to be.

In this year devoted to women we have an opportunity to realize woman's place in creation and consequently her place in human affairs. We can gratefully join with all those, of whatever race or creed, who are seeking to recognize man's God-ordained place (man, in Christian Science, includes the true being of both men and women). Individual effort must be made to eliminate from consciousness any subtle suggestion that would tempt us to believe that women are inferior to men, that men are inferior to women; that one race is inferior or superior to another; that one nation is inferior or superior to another.

In Paul's Epistle to the Galatians we read: "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."†

During the last century sweeping changes have taken place in many parts of the world to improve the lot of women and to give them equal opportunities and rights, but there is still much work to be done before there is universal and unqualified acceptance of woman's equal place and contribution in world affairs. Women can help themselves by realizing their true, spiritual identity as the expression of the divine nature. By expressing the love, intelligence, and understanding that is given to them by the Father of all.

Students of Christian Science ought also to be individually alert. Prayer and growth in spiritual understanding are essential to helping this world cope with its problems and overcome them. Mrs. Eddy writes, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, — whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."††

*Genesis 1:27; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 518-17; †Galatians 3:28-28; ††Science and Health, p. 340.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

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OPINION AND...

A Ford-Brezhnev minisummit?

By Victor Zorza

There are some indications that the Ford-Brezhnev summit, which is generally regarded as no longer attainable this year, can still be saved.

Washington has acted in the past on the principle that Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev needs the summit far more than President Ford does, and that therefore the Kremlin must pay for it with concessions on the strategic arms-limitation talks (SALT), but now Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is beginning to waver.

He still says that, without a SALT agreement, "we do not conceive" of a summit — "certainly not a visit by Mr. Brezhnev to the United States."

Why this curious choice of words? Is there some other form of summitry, as distinct from a Brezhnev visit to the United States, which could take the place of the summit proper? There is.

In the special circumstances of last year, after former President Richard M. Nixon's resignation, Mr. Ford's state visit to Japan provided the opportunity for the far more important side trip to Vladivostok. It is immaterial whether the visit to Japan was merely a pretext for the Vladivostok summit, as some diplomats would argue.

What is important is that, in the diplomatic circumstances of the time, a proper summit with all the trimmings would have been impossible to arrange, and that the Vladivostok meeting gave a new lease on life to SALT, which had been in danger of withering on the vine.

In the special circumstances of this year, Mr. Brezhnev's possible visit to the Cuban party congress in December could provide the opportunity for a side trip to meet Mr. Ford on

some neutral ground — "certainly not a visit to the United States by Mr. Brezhnev without a SALT agreement," as Dr. Kissinger said, but a good substitute for one.

Did Dr. Kissinger's choice of words mean that a summit meeting was possible outside the United States? But he is not a man to answer questions he wishes to avoid. "There is no plan," he insists — which is not to say, however, that there is no such possibility.

Indeed, he has now shifted, for the first time in nearly a year, from the position that there can be no Ford-Brezhnev meeting in the absence of a SALT agreement. "If a meeting between the General Secretary and the President would appear desirable," he says, "we are not going to make an issue of principle out of this." He adds that no such plan exists at the moment, "but I don't want to exclude it for all time."

But Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Cuba would provide merely an opportunity for a summit, not the assurance of one. That the Kremlin is thinking along the same lines is suggested by the postponement of the Cuban party congress from November to December — and the failure, even as late as this, to announce a firm date for it. It would seem that the date of Mr. Brezhnev's visit, and therefore of the congress, cannot be announced until at least a tentative date for a Ford-Brezhnev meeting has been worked out.

Whether the opportunity of a meeting is converted into a side trip by Mr. Brezhnev — to some Caribbean island, perhaps — still depends on further progress toward SALT, but it may be that the price of a summit is a little lower now than it once was, that instead of the SALT 2 agreement, which was to freeze the numbers of strategic weapons for 10 years, something of shorter duration might be acceptable.

There is no magic in the 10-year requirement. It is certainly desirable, but a shorter term would be preferable to nothing — if indeed the choice turns out to be between a short-term

agreement and no agreement at all. Certainly both sides would still have to make concessions to each other — the Soviet Union on its new Backfire bomber, the United States on the new cruise missiles — but they would be smaller concessions, and therefore easier to make, than the concessions required to bring about a 10-year agreement.

If a "side-trip summit" can be arranged, even in the absence of a SALT agreement, it could give sufficient impetus to the negotiations to make an agreement conceivable next year — or, at least, to remove the threat to SALT, and to détente, as it is seen by both Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger.

Dr. Kissinger believes that if the negotiations should fail, both sides would have to build up their forces in anticipation of what the other might do. "We would have to calculate," he says, that the Soviet Union would retain its present number of 2,600 strategic vehicles instead of reducing it to the agreed 2,400, or that it might go even beyond that. "To match this would require a 'significant increase' in the U.S. strategic arms budget, which he says could be justified only by arguments pointing to "an increasing danger" from the Soviet Union.

As a result, Dr. Kissinger fears, "the rhetoric on both sides will become more confrontational." This, he believes, would lead to a substantial chilling in their relations — "If not," he adds, "to a return of the cold war."

Dr. Kissinger's critics maintain that he is trying to blackmail both sides into an agreement with the threat of the cold war. His defenders maintain that the threat is real, because the possible retirement of Mr. Brezhnev at the party congress, and the exigencies of the U.S. presidential election year, might put SALT into the deep-freeze for too long a period. A minisummit, it would seem, may provide a useful — if temporary — compromise.

©1975 by Victor Zorza

Melvin Maddocks

Are stone lions an endangered species?

Full-page ads have been running, showing the famous stone lions on the steps of the New York Public Library guarding a parking lot. The caption reads: "New York without the New York Public Library. It could happen, if you don't help."

At the bottom of the last column the inevitable dotted-line box awaits ("Enclosed, find my tax-deductible contribution...").

The end of the New York Public Library? The thought is as inconceivable as the end of New York City — and a lot more insupportable.

We are crying "Endangered species!" now, not about whooping cranes but about one of the six great libraries in the world (along with the British Museum, the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, the Lenin Library in Moscow, the Library of Congress, and the library of Harvard University).

We are talking about some 530 miles of books in the stacks, with nearly 1 million new volumes added each year.

We are talking about a subscription list of more than 91,000 periodicals.

We are talking about a special Library for the Blind, including 80,000 books on records and cassettes, 3,500 tapes, and 12,000 volumes in Braille.

We are talking about free plays, free concerts, free films, free poetry readings, free lectures. Everything, in fact, free. Public.

The New York Public Library — which is said to need \$3 million just for this year — is not alone in its distress. The Chicago Public Library is running an annual deficit of \$1.5 million. Almost all the 7,000 public library systems in the United States are sharing the Hard Times.

So, in libraries all over the country, the paint and plaster are peeling. Somewhere — in a remote wing, it may be hoped — the roof leaks. The garden where young couples sit with brown-bag lunches will go to weeds next summer. Library employees not uncommonly receive salaries below the federal poverty standard. Yet some of them will have to be let go.

"For the next three years," a New York Public Library spokesman, speaking for all libraries, has carefully prophesied, "the only forecast we can make is for continued attrition and shrinkage of quantity and quality of service."

The translation in human terms?

The teen-agers with the mad compulsion in their eyes to read every book in the world — who has not seen them, who has not been one? — will find the lights blinking out a little earlier as they roam the stacks,

hunting the book that will practically fall off the shelf and save their life.

Then there are the scholars at the rectangular tables who have been students so long their eyes are beginning to look like lampshades — the thesis-writers with the black-indexed notebooks, the three-by-five file cards, the peanut-butter-and-cheese sandwiches in their pockets, and the ballpoint pens in three colors that go tap-tap. Well, they'll just have to keep tap-tapping until understaffed staff can pile up those reference books from the archives for them.

As for the old men dozing off over yesterday's newspapers, they'll have to find another clean, well-lighted place on Sundays.

No major hardships as today's hardships go. The politician checking his priorities will have no difficulty. The public library will look like a luxury to him, compared with a hot food program for senior citizens or an improved ambulance service.

Yet for those who not only use libraries but love libraries they are a necessity. In our heads we see not just books but clay tablets in Assyria, papyrus rolls in Egypt. The library — embodying both the impulse to be civilized and the impulse to record forever that impulse — seems to us the incarnation of civilization itself.

Are we hysterics screaming before we have been actually touched? Perhaps. But we can take no chances. We understand that we can survive without this community-of-books, but we don't want to imagine how. We are the odd people who think our municipal tax dollars are something paid so roads can be repaired and policemen posted along them in order that our children may get to school, and we may get to the library.

America's Chinese connection

Charles W. Yost

Washington As President Ford sets off soon on his first presidential visit to China, it is worth reflecting on what he might or might not accomplish there.

The opening of relations with the People's Republic in 1971-72 by Secretary Henry A. Kissinger and President Nixon amounted essentially to a belated but wise recognition of two facts of international life.

The first was that it was an absurd anomaly, a self-imposed liability, for the United States to fail to have relations with the government of the most populous country in the world.

The second was that the pursuit of balance and stability in East Asia could not successfully be carried on without dialogue and understanding with the People's Republic of China.

These considerations remain as compelling as they were four years ago — perhaps more so since the diminution of the U.S. presence and power in Southeast Asia.

How has the U.S.-China relationship fared since President Nixon's visit in February, 1972? Not too badly, but also not too well — perhaps better from the U.S. point of view than from the Chinese.

The Shanghai communique issued at the end of that visit encouraged a progressive "normalization" of relations between the two countries. To the Chinese at least that word meant, among other things, movement toward normal diplomatic relations, with an American Embassy in Peking, and an Embassy of the People's Republic in Washington.

The present arrangement, with "liaison offices" in the two capitals, suits the U.S. because it enables it to have its cake and eat it too, to have relations with the People's Republic while leaving intact its traditional relationship with the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

American officials insist that the Chinese have not been pushing them to alter this situation, that Peking "understands" the

domestic political problems which would be caused by any change in the U.S. relationship to Taiwan, particularly in an election year, and that the Washington-Peking relationship is as important to China as it is to the U.S.

However, while the Chinese have not wished to risk a rebuff by pushing overtly for normal diplomatic relations, there can hardly be any question that they resent the anomalous and inferior status of their "liaison" in Washington. It is probable that this resentment is reflected in the relative coolness manifested during Secretary Kissinger's recent visit to Peking. In the recent decline in trade and exchanges, and in other more subtle ways.

American policy should not of course be determined by Chinese attitudes. If Peking should urge the U.S. to abandon those aspects of détente with the Soviet Union which the U.S. believes to be in its interest, such as strategic or conventional arms control, the U.S. certainly need not comply.

On the other hand, America should not be

inhibited by domestic political considerations from establishing with the People's Republic the normal diplomatic representation which it has with 150 other nations. Such representation would not be conferring any favor on Peking, but merely removing a peculiar disability which applies to it alone.

That U.S. administrations through the 1960s greatly overestimated public opposition to opening to the People's Republic was clearly demonstrated by the acclaim which greeted President Nixon's visit. It is very probable that the present administration, which sometimes seems to allow its policies to be determined by Ronald Reagan, is equally overestimating the domestic consequences of shifting U.S. embassies from Taiwan to Peking.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

'Stop moaning and drive what you can get'

By Gerald Priestland

London "You are what you drive," says the automobile advertisement, going on to remark something I have long believed: that the motorcar started as a means of transportation, but rapidly became a means of self-expression. Cars, adds the ad, say as much about their owners as the clothes they wear.

Well, I wonder. He may be right about the clothes, because when we peer out of those holes on either side of our noses what we see of ourselves (except in the bath) mostly is clothes. After a day spent in mine, I really do think of myself as a gravel-stained sweater and a pair of Limpopopo-green corduroy trousers. And hands. But I do not really identify with my car. I've certainly never dignified one with a name — like Ethel or Matilda or even Genevieve.

Am I, then, what I drive? If so, I am white (true), somewhat battered (true again), rather sluggish on the uptake (a bit too true) and French. At once the entire analogy starts falling apart. For neither am I particularly economical (which my car is), compact (I am six-foot-seven and 220 pounds), easy to get started on a cold morning (ugh!) or to keep clean with a damp rag.

Mind you, there have been cars that I resembled far more closely. At one time, when I lived in the United States, I had a monstrously long station wagon with mock tudor beams on the sides — much more true to the spirit of the modern Englishman abroad. That car guzzled gasoline like a hole in the ground, and just like me it went everywhere laden with children and their toys and pieces. Unlike me, though, it was air-conditioned, which meant it kept cool in traffic jams.

The very first car of all that I had was a thing called a Standard-8, a breed long defunct. I was an ambitious 24, but the Standard was notorious as a little old lady's car; very reliable, but no showy acceleration or overtaking. It was usually best to start it by inserting a handle into a hole in front and cranking for a minute or two. This gave the impression that it ran by clockwork and had to be wound up. It was certainly not the kind of image I would have wanted for myself.

Later, in India, I had a car that looked rather more impressive but was drastically underpowered. It was incapable of overtaking anything faster than a bullock-cart and had to endure the continuous ignominy of being overtaken by bellicose Sikhs on three-wheeled motorcycles. The only slower car on the subcontinent was a long brown Terraplane Hudson driven by the man from the New York Times. We would sometimes drive in stately convoy to the telegraph office to file our copy, attempting to convey the impression that it took a really big event to make us hurry.

In Vietnam I used to drive a kind of stunted English jeep called a Mini-Moke. That was the furthest I ever got from my image; for it was so close to the ground it was actually run over by a Saigon municipal garbage truck whose driver could not even see it from his cab. No sooner was it repaired than it was shot by an American sailor who was trying to ride in the seat beside me and got his pistol entangled in the gear-shift.

Perhaps what the advertiser's copy writer was trying to say was: "You drive what you would like to be"; though in my case it would have been still more accurate to have written: "You can't afford to drive what you would like to be, so stop moaning and drive what you get."

What I would actually like to drive is a huge coal-burning steam-roller — irresistible, stately, invulnerable — in a class by itself and with a piercing whistle for letting off steam.

Once there was a dream in Moscow. A conference would be called of all Communist parties the world around. The brotherhood of loyal communists would gather in the Kremlin sometime early next year. February was the month usually mentioned. There would be a rallying behind the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All would be there except for the Chinese, who would then be formally excommunicated from the communist world.

It was a lovely dream to the men of the Kremlin, particularly to Leonid Brezhnev, who is the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union today but who is also known to be in poor physical health and is expected to become the first First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who will willingly and of his own initiative retire from the heights of power in Moscow.

But since Mr. Brezhnev first dreamed his dream some two years ago many things seem to have gone wrong. Only the parties firmly dominated by Moscow — East German, Czech, and Bulgarian — could be counted on to vote for the excommunication of the Chinese. Even they were unhappy about the prospect. Those who are free to have minds of their own, and to speak them, simply refused. The Yugoslavs would not come at all for any such purpose. They have just had their own reconciliation with the Chinese Communists, and they are the inventors of the doctrine of "separate roads to socialism."

Communists have troubles too

Besides, no gathering of the communist family and no resolution passed at such a gathering could have any serious weight in the communist movement unless it had the approval of the prestigious parties of France and Italy.

The Italian party ranks high among communists because of its record for providing honest and efficient government in Italy. The best-run cities in that country today are the cities run by communists. They have done so well and their reputation for competence in government is so high as contrasted with rampant corruption in cities run by the Christian Democrats that the Italian Communist Party could be the first one ever to take over a Western country by a free vote of the majority of the people.

The French Communist Party has the prestige of seniority within the communist movement. It dates itself from the Paris Commune of 1871. Every year it formally mourns its "martyrs" from the last stand of the Commune in the battle at the Pere La Chaise cemetery in Paris. Somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 supporters of the Commune lost their lives before their movement was crushed there by the French Army.

The Soviet Communist Party is an upstart novice in terms of years and experience. For it to claim precedence over the French Communist Party is an insult to any Frenchman. The French party does toe the Moscow line more frequently than the Italian, but not to the point of going to Moscow and bending the knee to

the Moscow party as leaders of the world movement, and certainly not to vote for the excommunication of the Chinese party.

So Mr. Brezhnev may have a gathering of the communist brotherhood, but not on the terms of his dream. There can be no excommunication of the Chinese and no agreement on the authority of Moscow to dictate policy to the parties outside the reach of the armed forces of the Soviet Union. Any resolution passed at the gathering would have to be so mild that it would be nothing more than a pious platitude. To hold the meeting will in itself be a recognition of the extent to which the communist movement has slipped out of Moscow's grasp wherever it is free to do so. Which is why the meeting may never be held. No date has yet been set.

Further strain has been put on this condition by the recent attempt of the Communist Party in Portugal to seize power by force in defiance of orderly democratic procedure and in spite of a disastrous loss in the elections earlier this year. This has damaged the prospects of both the French and Italian Communist parties which have been using as an electoral argument the contention that they respect the democratic process. In order to protect themselves the two have just produced a joint statement in which they claim to support freedom of the press, of thought, of religion, of dissent and even "the right of existence and activity of opposition parties."

At least in theory this puts them far, far off the Moscow reservation.

The reason for Reagan's appeal

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington from dissidents of all walks of life, most notably from those who are unhappy with the growth of government and with the economic woes in the nation. And both men benefit from this public distrust with government and this tendency for people to see something "different" in Wallace and Reagan.

A West Coast political leader who is close to Reagan puts it this way: "Sure, Reagan and Wallace are a lot alike. For one thing, they both have been governors. They have proved they can run a government. This is something that most of the other candidates can't say. And a lot of people see the two as 'independent.' By that I mean they see them as

independent from big government and the forces within big government they so intensely dislike and distrust today."

A recent poll also indicates that Mr. Reagan may be particularly difficult for Mr. Ford to defeat. In this national survey those polled were asked to grade Reagan and Ford. The findings: more people thought Ford was a "nice man" than those who rated Reagan in the same manner. But more thought Reagan was more experienced, more competent, and a better leader than Ford. This, again, was only one poll — and one which may or may not have contained a pro-Reagan bias in the way questions were posed.

Erwin D. Canham

More appalling than Watergate

Under pressure of public indignation, the special prosecutors appointed by former President Nixon, the Ervin committee of the Senate, and the House Judiciary Committee pressed their inquiries of Watergate and its related crimes right up to the highest sources in the Republican administration.

When will public indignation force similar investigations, right to the top, of the abuses in domestic politics by the FBI and with the apparent knowledge of not investigation of Democratic Presidents Kennedy and Johnson? Congressional probes so far have only gone part of the way.

The harassment of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. took place largely during the Kennedy administration, while Robert Kennedy was Attorney General. How much did he and his presidential brother know about it? How much did they authorize? And at the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City in 1964, wiretapping by the FBI of Mr. King and others seems to have been directly demanded by President Johnson. What are the facts?

Political use of the FBI is even more appalling than the clumsy burglarizing of the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Beyond that event, of course, were many other developments culminating in the effort to cover up and lie about it.

What kind of cover-up has there been of the espionage abuses in the last two Democratic presidential? And what wars, those abuses? What was Lyndon Johnson's relationship to the FBI? What role have congressional leaders themselves played? Is the Church com-

mittee really getting to the bottom of these matters, or is it seeking to protect Democratic leaders?

It will be healthy to bring these matters to light, no matter how painful. Disclosure can lead to clean-up. Attention must be focused, as Attorney General Edward Levi is evidently focusing it, on ways of preventing FBI abuses in the future.

One way will be to see that no future FBI director attains the political and personal untouchability of J. Edgar Hoover. Whatever may have been Mr. Hoover's services to his country, and many of them will not be denied, the build-up of dictatorial authority should never happen again.

Steps are being taken to draft new rules within the Justice Department and in Congress to render effective at last legislative oversight of how vast sums of taxpayer money are being expended for ways going far beyond intelligence-gathering to murder and sabotage. If there is any category which should be labeled un-American activities, it is in this realm of lawless, bloody deeds.

The United States has partially awakened from the era of disgraceful deeds but it has not yet fully clarified the record and agreed upon remedial measures.

New rules on paper will not do it. Possibly the greatest lesson to emphasize is that presidents of the United States and those on whom they rely should be persons of integrity and character, capable of looking into their selves and saying of some proposal: "That just isn't done."